OSPREY · MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES

Scandinavian Armies in the Napoleonic Wars

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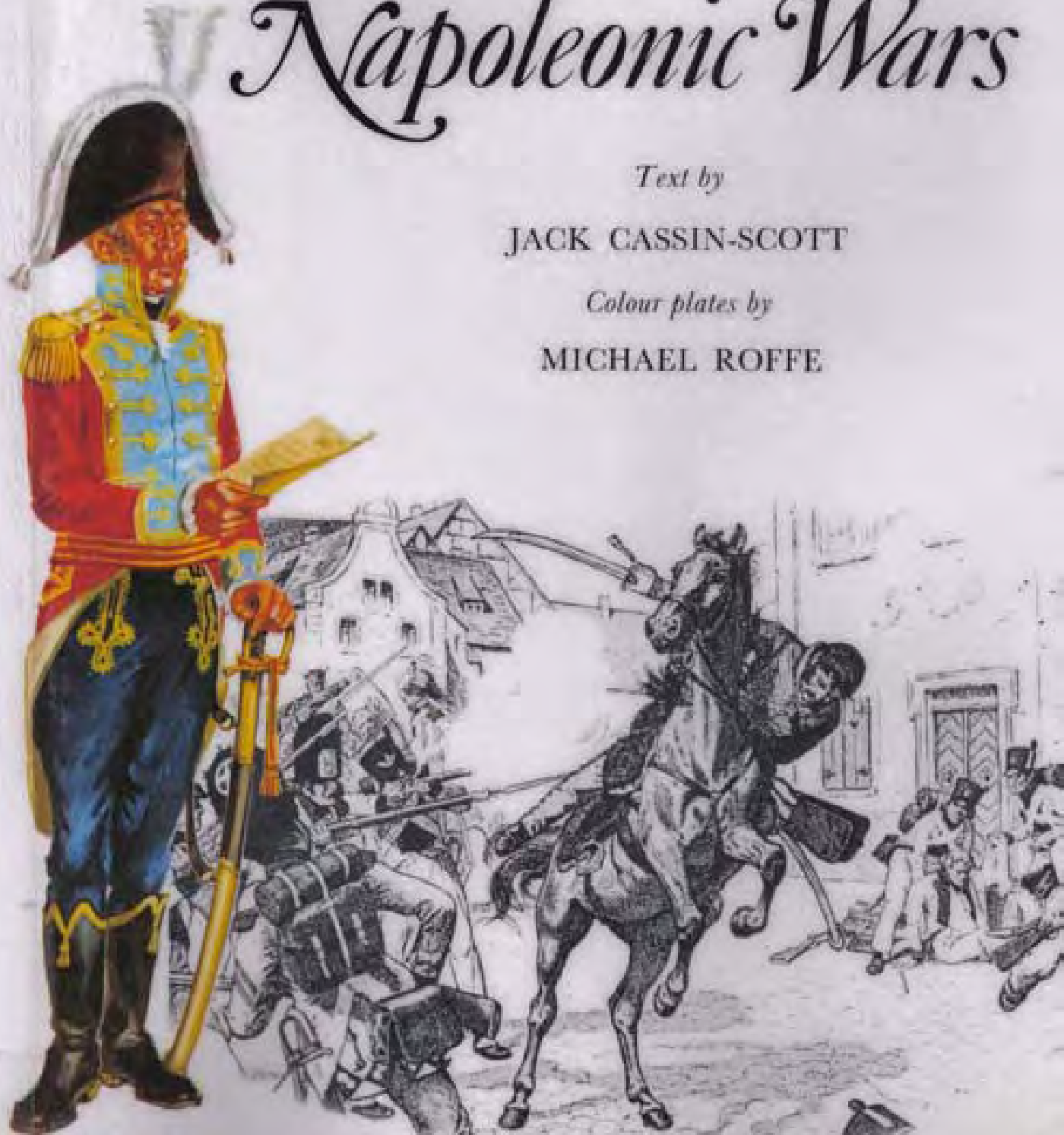
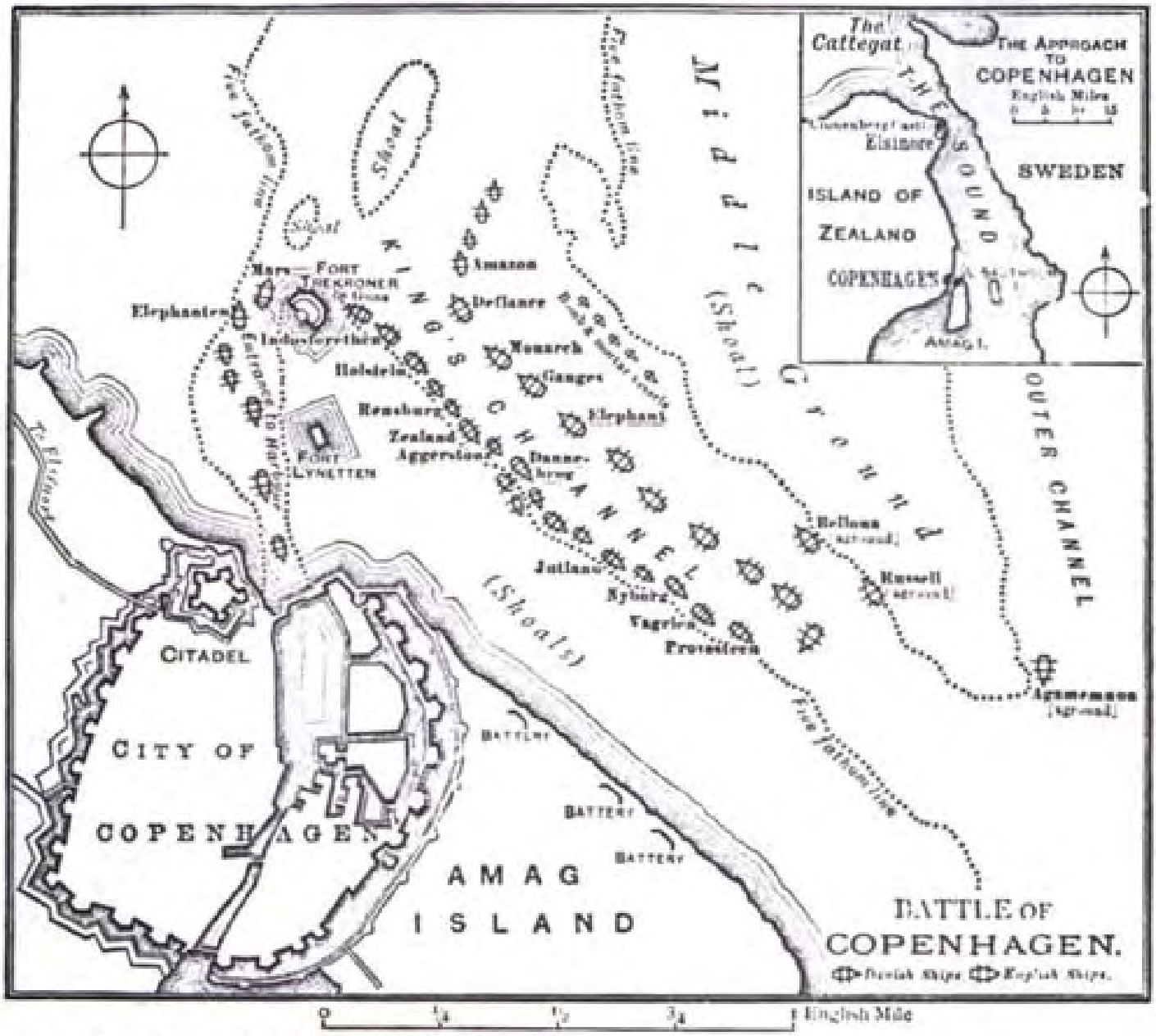


Introduction

The involvement of Denmark/Norway and Sweden/Finland in the Napoleonic Wars was due to the dependence of both these countries on trade and reasonable day-to-day relations with the rest of Europe. Both claimed neutrality and traded with both French- and English-dominated nations; in the case of Denmark, this position was backed up by the creation of a strong navy. It was inevitable that both sides should attempt to limit this neutrality; and in 1801 British insistence on searching Danish vessels, resisted by Danish gunfire, led to the first attack on Copenhagen. At a time when feeling was running high against Britain's unashamed use of her naval strength to impose her will on neutrals, Tsar Paul of Russia leagued with Austria, Denmark, Prussia, Portugal and Sweden in a new and aggressive declaration of armed neutrality. This claimed extensive freedom of trade in all but the most obviously strategic materials such as arms and munitions. Denmark and Prussia each took steps to increase their control of the Baltic coasts, and in March 1801 a British fleet of eighteen ships of the line and numerous other vessels, under Sir Hyde Parker assisted by Vice-Admiral Nelson, sailed for the Baltic. Denmark rebuffed diplomatic overtures and readied her defences. On 30 March the fleet braved the fire of the Elsinore batteries and sailed through the sound and, subsequently, into the heavily-defended approaches to Copenhagen. In the action which followed on 2 April the Danish fleet was defeated; losses in dead and wounded were high – the British suffered some 943 casualties and the Danes approximately 1,800. An armistice was concluded, with great civility on both sides and many protestations of earnest hopes that this unfortunate lapse in good relations between the two nations would soon be forgotten! During the period of the armistice a demonstration of British naval might brought both Sweden and Russia to the negotiating table, and on 17 June a convention was signed which bound the previous members of the 'League of Neutrality' to a far more restricted interpretation of that word, but which 'saved face' for all parties. For six years thereafter the Scandinavian nations prospered by their foreign trade, particularly in timber and iron. By 1807 Napoleon was convinced that he must incorporate both Denmark and Norway into his Continental System, either by aggressive diplomacy or by naked force.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, British naval commander at Copenhagen, 1801 – from a painting after George Romney in 1779 when Parker was still a captain. (National Maritime Museum)



The battle positions of the British and Danish fleets before Copenhagen, 1 April 1801.

Copenhagen 1807

The year 1807 found the continent of Europe seemingly prostrate at the feet of Napoleon. Austria and Prussia had seen their capitals occupied by hostile armies, and the battle of Friedland had convinced the Emperor of Russia of the necessity for peace. On 24 June an interview took place between the Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte, on a raft on the river Niemen. Final ratifications of the peace were completed at Tilsit on 9 July, and on the same day peace was also signed between France and Prussia. The treaty between Russia and France, rather than suggesting the difference between victor and vanquished, expressed more Napoleon's desire to draw Russia into his continental system; it was presented as a grand alliance, a European combination, which might have destroyed England if it could have been put into effective operation. Russia summoned Sweden, Denmark and Portugal to adopt this system and to close their ports against the British.

The expected arrival of a British force at Stralsund, and the presence of Prussian troops already there, raised the Swedish king's hopes. In violation of an armistice concluded with General

Brune, the French commander at the time when negotiations at Tilsit had been opened, he renewed the war single-handed.

The French invaded Swedish Pomerania. From their various strongpoints the Swedish forces retreated without sustaining any regular action, and fell back to the fortress of Stralsund. This was quickly surrounded on the land side, making it highly untenable, so the army was withdrawn by sea to the island of Rügen. The French then took over and occupied Stralsund on 20 August 1807; they also captured the island of Danholm which lay between Stralsund and Rügen. It was now evident that Rügen could no longer resist, so a meeting took place between the French and Swedish commanders on 7 September and a convention was signed by them, by which the Swedes were to evacuate Rügen and retire to Stockholm; that island, and all those on the German coast, were ceded to France.

Denmark up to this time had remained unmolested, protected by the rigid observance of a strict neutrality and the temperate politics of her court. She had watched the general policy of the French Emperor, who had maintained an army at her frontier, thus forcing the Crown Prince of Denmark to drain his other dominions of their forces and for three years to keep the cream of his army assembled on the borders of Holstein to protect the only forseeable avenue of invasion. To the overbearing determination of France and Russia to terminate this neutrality Denmark could oppose no effectual resistance.

The mere threat of a temporary occupation of Holstein, Schleswig and Jutland might sufficiently alarm the Danish court. Temporary occupation by France was usually followed by requisitions and oppressions, waste and ravage. Threat of the appropriation of the most fertile of the Danish territory was within the limits of possibility if she refused to co-operate, and with Holstein once occupied, Zealand and the Danish Navy would be at the disposal of France. Such was the state of affairs when the British Govern-

The battle as seen from Amager Island, with the Royal Danish Dockyard in the foreground. (National Maritime Museum)

Norsk Skiløbercorps, 1800: dark green tunic with black collar, plastron lapels and cuffs, all piped in white. Gold Norwegian lion on front of round black headgear; white cross and waist-belts, black leather pouch with brass grenade. The long white overalls button up the outer seam; a rifle and hanger are carried. (Tojhusmuseet, Denmark)

ment decided to dispatch an expedition to the Baltic with increased haste. When everything was ready this powerful force, consisting of some 20,000 troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, commander-in-chief of the land forces, embarked and set sail in a fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line, and other vessels of all descriptions (about ninety vessels in all) under the protection and command of Admiral Gambier. When news of this formidable fleet was first received in Copenhagen it was supposed that the British intended to co-operate with the Swedes in defending Stralsund and reconquering the rest of Pomerania. Within a few days, the visit to the Danish capital of a representative of His Britannic Majesty confirmed that Copenhagen was itself the object of the expedition. Although the terms were fair, the British negotiator was unable to convince the Danish court.

Accordingly, on 16 August, Lord Cathcart disembarked his troops at Wybeck; almost simultaneously, British troops from Stralsund effected a landing at Keoge Bay, bringing the total number of troops under British command to 28,000 men. The Danish Crown Prince hurried northwards from Kiel on the southern borders of his territories to lead the defence of his capital. The British troops advanced from the landing points in three columns, and the Danish covering force was driven into the fortress. Ten days later, relieving Danish forces occupied a strong position in front of the village of Kjöge; they were dislodged and driven back with considerable losses. The way was now open for an attack on Copenhagen, which was effected on the north and south by the military forces, and by the navy on the east. The regular works began and advanced rapidly; frigates and gunboats stationed themselves near the entrance of the harbour within easy striking distance of the town. The British Brigadier-General Decken captured Fredericksworк, a cannon and powder depot, along with 850 Danish soldiers. The Danes, although late in the day, made great efforts under General Castenschield, who collected around him a voluntary force of irregular troops and three or four battalions of regular soldiers. As this might pose a serious problem, Sir Arthur Wellesley, in command of a brigade, was given the task of dispersing it before it was capable of any serious resistance. On the 26th he attacked and defeated the hastily gathered force with a loss for the Danes of sixty officers, 1,100 men, and ten pieces of artillery. With this mission accomplished the British general advanced towards the centre of the island to disarm and quieten the populace, which he did effectively. (It was during this campaign that the famous chestnut horse 'Copenhagen' was born to a mare of Lord Grosvenor, and was later purchased by Wellesley in 1810.)

Danish gunboats now threatened the entrance to the harbour, forcing the British to retire. The British batteries which had been erected on shore and the Danish gunboats exchanged fire, the Danes in their turn being forced to retire with considerable loss. The besieging British army had now advanced into their prepared positions, having driven back the last remaining resistance in front of the city and in the suburbs on the north bank, including some post positions within 400 yards of the city ramparts. With the final landing of the heavy ordnance, and with the platforms laid by the 31st, the siege was ready to commence. A summons was dispatched from the British commanders to General Peiman, Governor of Copen-

hagen: this called upon him to surrender the Danish fleet into British custody for the duration of the war, after which it would be returned intact. In return the expeditionary force would restore all materials seized during the campaign, and withdraw. Pieman courteously but firmly refused this offer.

The bombardment of the city commenced on the morning of 2 September. The mortar batteries erected by the army and the bomb-vessels stationed around the harbour began the shelling, and in a very short time the city was on fire in several places. This incessant bombardment lasted until the evening of the 5th by which time a considerable part of the city was destroyed and the conflagration threatened the destruction of the remainder. A flag of truce was sent from the Governor of the city, desiring an armistice to afford time for a capitulation. In reply, the British repeated their previous request that the basis of the capitulation must be the delivering up of the fleet; this was accepted, and on the morning of the 7th the Articles of capitulation which had been settled during the night of the 6th were ratified. By these Articles, the British forces were to take immediate possession of the city and dockyards; all ships of war and the naval stores of His Danish Majesty were to be delivered up; prisoners were to be mutually restored; all private property was to be respected; the functions of the civil and military officers were to continue uninterrupted; within six weeks the city was to be restored to His Danish Majesty, in the state in which it was occupied, and the British troops would evacuate the island of Zealand.

In consequence of this capitulation the Danish Navy delivered to the British 16 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs and 25 gunboats, as well as ships standing on the stocks. The stores in the arsenals, which included masts, spars and timber, amounted to some 20,000 tons, sufficient to load 92 transports and other vessels chartered for this purpose. British losses were light for such an operation, not exceeding 200 men; those of the Danes were much heavier, about 2,000 people being killed and 400 houses destroyed.

The British foreign secretary, Canning, did promise to return the Danish fleet three years after the end of hostilities; but the Crown Prince – understandably – sequestered all British property, and forbade all contact between his people and those of England under severe penalties. He turned to France, with whom he concluded an alliance on 31 October 1807 at Fontainebleu, and at the beginning of November the dual kingdom of Denmark-Norway declared war on Britain.

This declaration of war had a serious effect on the Norwegian economy. She depended wholly on her overseas trade to exist. The country's needs depended on her imports, especially corn, which had always come from Denmark, but which ceased as soon as the war began. A government commission (Regjeringskommisjonen) was established to deal with this situation, but due to mishandling in Copenhagen it failed to display the urgency that was demanded. The situation worsened with the failure of the 1807 and 1808 harvests, and attempts were made to make meal from birch-bark and lichen. But despite this the Norwegians survived, and because of the lack of

Schleswig and Holstein Regiments, 1801. Red tunic with white front turnbacks, the lapels blue for the former and yellow for the latter unit. White feather plume, overalls, belts and bayonet frog. Black curled-brim hat with yellow loop and button on left; tunic buttons brass.

Danish officers, 1802: (left) of the Line, and (right) of Light Infantry. *Line:* tall black curled-brim hat with gold button and loop on left; gold cords wound round and terminating at top right, then hanging to fasten off with flounders and tassels on the right side of the tunic; large white feather plume. Scarlet tail coat with yellow facings and turnbacks and silver epaulettes (unfringed on left shoulder) and buttons. Dark blue pantaloons, hessian boots, yellow silk sash with interwoven crimson stripes; sword hilt and fittings of black scabbard gild. *Light Infantry:* headgear as Line, but dark green plume. Dark green tail coat faced and lined black; silver buttons and epaulettes (unfringed on right shoulder). Dark grey pantaloons; sash and sword as Line.

communication from Copenhagen they took upon themselves more of an independent policy.

The secret clauses in the treaty concluded at Tilsit between Alexander of Russia and Bonaparte, contained many articles indicating their grasping ambitions. Among them was a reference to Denmark which, provided she surrendered her fleet to France, gave her the Hanseatic towns as an indemnity in the North of Europe. As to Sweden, Russia was given a free hand regarding Finland, which at this time was a part of the Swedish dominions.

Britain imposed a blockade on both Denmark and Norway and occupied Heligoland. Denmark, who had thrown herself completely behind the cause of the French Emperor, viewed Sweden as England's ally. For this reason she sent 14,000 Danish-Norwegian volunteer troops to join the 22,000 French and Spanish forces under Marshal Bernadotte in Zealand. (The Spanish Rommana Division included the Prince's Cavalry Regiment and the Princesa Infantry Regiment, who attracted considerable attention from the Danes because of their exotic appearance.) This force was to attack and invade southern and western Sweden in the event of a Russian attack on Finland. With such a situation in the offing, Sweden entered into a convention with Great Britain, who had offered every assistance within her power. Britain improved Sweden's financial position with a grant of £1,200,000 pounds sterling in equal instalments of £100,000 a month.

Russia invades Finland

The Russians began their invasion on 8 February 1808 when Finland was covered with ice and snow, which provided the best means of transport – by sledge. Nearly 40,000 Russian troops crossed their own frontier under the command of Lt-General Von Buxhoevden. They smashed their way through the thinly-held Finnish defences, and proceeded as far as Helsingfor without any great opposition. General Klerker, the Swedish commander in Finland, hastily concentrated some 22,000 Swedish-Finnish troops to defend the country. The king of Sweden sent reinforcements to Finland's defence, with the new appointment of General Klingspor as commander-in-chief; he was a courtier of uncommon talents and experience.

The Russians pressed on and within one month

of the invasion gained possession of Åbo, the capital of Swedish Finland. The stronghold at Bioerneberg fell, with the Swedes suffering heavy losses. General Klingspor decided that resistance was useless at this stage, and in order to keep his army intact he ordered a general retreat, leaving only 7,000 men in a few scattered strongholds with orders to delay the advancing Russians. The Russians, under the command of General Tutschkow, failed to outflank the retreating Swedes. Almost every day over the following weeks skirmishes took place between the Russian advance guard and the Swedish rear-guard. Notable during this period was the counter-attack by General Aldercreutz who, acting without orders, smashed a Russian attack at Siikijok. The retreat continued over some 400 miles of a country almost without roads and covered in deep snow. Klingspor not only conserved his army but managed to preserve his magazines, stores and ammunition, and finally succeeded in uniting his harassed forces with another division under Cronstedt.

The first full-scale battle was fought at Lapua near the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, with the Finnish troops attacking on 14 July. Battles were fought throughout the following summer, large areas being lost and recaptured. The Finnish peasants became guerilla fighters, attacking and destroying the Russian supply lines. Aldercreutz defeated the Russian troops soundly at Revolahti. Sandels smashed the Russian communications and defied the Russian General Barclay de Tolly with his second Russian army on the Eastern flank. Döbeln and his Bjorneborg Brigade dislodged the invaders between Tampere and the Åland Islands. The morale of the troops was now high after the long depressing retreat and successive defeats.

In the southern part of Finland the Russians directed a large-scale attack on the great fortress of Sveaborg which guarded the entrance to Helsinki. This place had a strong natural position, being built on a group of four inter-connected islands just off the mainland, helped by the reinforcement of its defences; it was justly called the 'Gibraltar of the North'. By the beginning of April the Russians began to bombard Sveaborg, but it proved to be almost impregnable, and the damage and loss of life was negligible. The 7,000 troops inside the fortress outnumbered the besiegers, and their firepower, food and ammunition were amply provided for. Nonetheless, despite all these advantages, the Swedish Governor Vice-Admiral Cronstedt, who seems to have underestimated the whole situation and position, surrendered Sveaborg.

By the late summer and autumn Russian reinforcements began to pour in: experienced, seasoned troops direct from the fighting in central Europe. The Swedo-Finnish troops began to fall back steadily northwards, and November 1808 saw them retreating across the Kemi river. General Klingspor withdrew to a pre-fortified position at Oravainen which was flanked by the sea on the right and protected by a squadron of gunboats. The Russian Count Kamensky ordered his advance guard under General Koulneff to attack the Swedish left flank, but the very nature of the ground proved too much for the attackers, and the Swedes repulsed the constant assaults. The weakened Russians were then confronted with a determined counter-attack by the Swedo-Finnish troops under Generals Aldercreutz and Vegsack, who descended from their held positions

1795 hussar pistol (16mm)1 cartridge pouch: light infantry powder horn: all Danish issue.

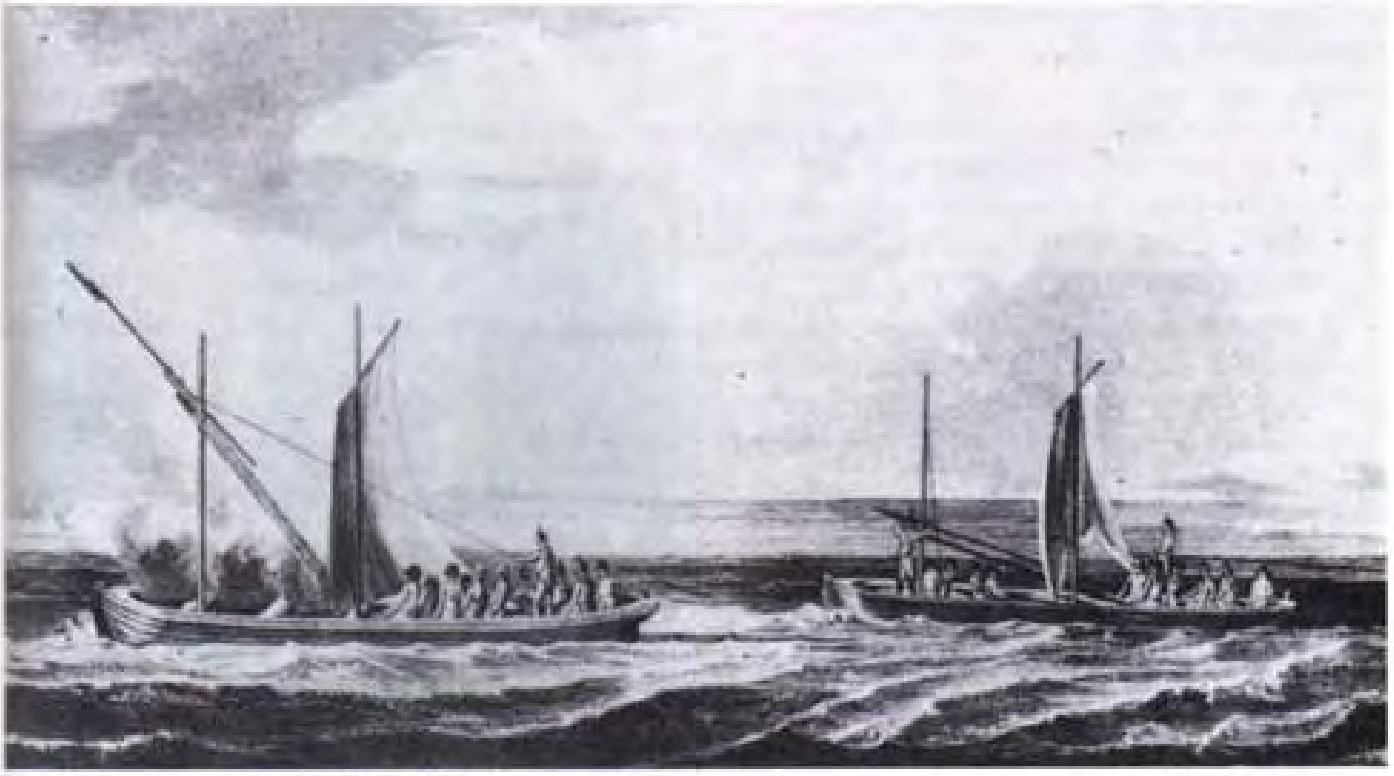
Holstenske Infanteriregiment: Tambour (drum major), 1807. High black felt shako with black leather reinforcements; red-over-black-over-white plume; silver cords, loop, and button. Red tunic in national cut, with short turnbacks at front showing white lining. Black plastron lapels, cuffs, and shoulder 'wings' with wavy pale blue border and outer piping in white, and strip of red between latter two features; cross-belt also decorated in this fashion, with loops for silver-butted black drumsticks decorated with multi-coloured cords, apparently red-white-blue. Silver epaulettes, left unfringed. Front edges of collar apparently bear broad pale blue stripe swelling to central outer point, with line of white piping separated from this by a red strip. White waist-belt with brass plate; grey pantaloons with white Austrian knots; short hessian boots trimmed silver. The sword hilt is brass or gilt, the knot silver, the brown truncheon has a silver tip and ferrule, and is wound with tricolour cords apparently ending in silver tassels.

and routed the Russian attackers in some vigorous hand-to-hand fighting. However, the gallant Swedo-Finnish troops could not withstand added reinforcements put into the field by the retreating Russians, and they in their turn were routed. The battle of Oravais was over; although it only lasted a few hours the losses were some 2,000 dead. Klingspor knew his troops were exhausted and, painful though it was, ordered a general retreat to the homeland, with Degyllenbogel's irregulars acting as the vanguard.

Throughout the summer of 1808 the British and Swedish navies combined to control the seas. The threatened invasion by Bernadotte with the French, Spanish and Danish-Norwegian troops under his command could not take place, for the Skagerak was under the control of the British and Swedish ships. The Swedish king was becoming more and more unpopular; many assumed him to be insane, and his treatment of friend and foe alike foreshadowed his ultimate downfall and dismissal from the throne. In May 1808 the British General Sir John Moore arrived at the Baltic port of Gothenburg with an expedition of about 14,000 men; but, for some reason which has never been fully explained, some difference arose between the commander of the British force and the Swedish king in respect of the employment of the troops and where they could best be used. The king was so enraged at Sir John's refusal to comply with his demands that he placed him under arrest; after some difficulty, the British commander escaped, rejoined the British fleet (the army having remained on board for several weeks without disembarking) and returned to England without having been of the least service to the king of Sweden.

FIRST BATTLE OF NORWAY

The Spanish troops which were stationed in Northern Germany and Denmark and on the Danish Islands in the Baltic, mutinied at the news of the revolt of their country against France. On 9 August 1808 6,000 Spanish troops under the command of the British Admiral Keates took over the fortress of Nybourg in the island of Funen, reinforced by a thousand more from Jutland. A



British rocket boats in action – Copenhagen, 2 to 5 September 1807. Some 40,000 rockets were fired in this attack, from frames fixed to the foremast; sails were constantly wetted down to avoid fire hazard. (R. Wilkinson-Latham)

further thousand men were thrown against Langland. One Spanish regiment in Jutland was captured and two regiments were disarmed in the island of Zealand; the Danish Kongens Livjaeger Corps took part in their disarmament. The Danish garrison on Nybourg made no great effort in opposition. The Spanish troops, now amounting to 8,000 men, were embarked on 11 August to the island of Langland between Funen and Laland, where a further 2,000 Spanish troops were stationed. From here the Spanish were transferred onto British ships and transported to England; in leaving the large fortress of Koldinghus, they destroyed it by burning. With their departure the threatened invasion of Sweden by Franco-Danish forces was ended. An attack on Sweden was now only possible through Norway, and orders were issued to the commander of the Norwegian army, Prince August of Augustenborg, to strike through Baahuslen. With about 17,000 men, the Norwegians began to mobilize, but because of the tight blockade numerous things were in short supply, with many of the troops still wearing uniforms of the previous century.

Sweden foresaw the threatened invasion and struck first. On 15 April General Armfelt, commander of the Swedish Western Command, made a three-pronged attack. He succeeded in defeating the unprepared Norwegians and advanced beyond the frontiers; attacking at Lier, south of Konsvinger, he forced the Norwegians across the Glomma river. This success, however, was short-lived, as the second prong under Count Axel Mörner was defeated and captured at Toverud. The Norwegian commander Staffeldt then counter-attacked, and defeated and captured the Swedish commanders Weibye and Gahn, whereupon the Swedish advance faltered and stopped. With inadequate provisions, camp fever rife among the troops and a certain lack of enthusiasm, further operations against Norway ceased and the Swedish army was ordered back across the border. The Norwegians, having gained the initiative and with their morale soaring high, acted offensively with some success against the Swedes, defeating them at Prestebakke. The Swedish army withdrew to the frontiers and there was a change of command, with General Cederstrom commanding the centre, General Aldersparre the right flank and General Posse the

left flank. Thus prepared, the Swedes awaited a Norwegian invasion. The war was disliked by the soldiers and populace of both countries, and despite outside pressures to invade Sweden from Russia, France and even Denmark, the Norwegian Prince refused to continue the struggle and a truce was signed between the two countries by the end of 1808.

Ski-troops (Skiloberkorps) were used – although not extensively – in this expedition. They were already in existence in the 17th Century. On 13 August 1747 they were formed into corps at Sønden and Nordenfjaeldsk, each with three regiments and one Volunteer company (Landevaerns-Kompagni). In 1768 a further four companies were formed, and by 1769 these ski-troops were attached to other regiments, the Sønden to the Oplandske and the Nordenfjaeldsk to the Trondhjemsk Regiment. In 1801 the ski-troop corps came under the Norske Jaegerkorps, and in 1810 under the Akerhusske Skarpskyelle Regiment.

Norsk Skiløper (Norwegian ski-troopers) of 1808. The round black hat was decorated with the lion insignia; the whole uniform was blue with yellow collar and cuffs; the belts were white and the side-pack in hide.

General Lord Cathcart, commander of British land forces in the Copenhagen expedition of 1807. (National Army Museum)

The Sønden troops were commanded during the Napoleonic period by:

Henrik Reus Bang	from 1800
Kristian Vilh Kluver	from 1804
Frederik Vilh Bruenech Stabell	from 1805
Sven Amtzen	from 1809

The Nordenfjaeldske troops were commanded by:

K. G. Bang	from 1804
Joh. Fredr. Matheson	from 1809
Elias Heltberg Lund	from 1811

END OF RUSSO-SWEDISH WAR

The Swedes, both in the north and the south, were being driven out of Finland; to the south Döbeln had retreated from the Åland Islands. The Russians issued a proclamation to the Finnish soldiers serving in the Swedish army, asking them to desert with their arms and equipment and offering two roubles for a gun, one rouble for a sabre and six roubles for a horse.

During the winter the Russians took over and fortified themselves in the Islands of Åland; with

three corps in the centre, commanded by Kulner, Bagration and Barclay de Tolly, they made the famous march across the frozen Isthmus of Kvarken to Umea and carried the war into Sweden proper. Count Chouvaloff, the Russian commander in the north, defeated the Swedo-Finnish forces and drove them southwards until the whole of southern Westro-Bothnia was under Russian occupation. It now became necessary to open negotiations, to which the Russians agreed. The Swedes evacuated Uleaborg and retired to the west side of the river Kieme, the limit of the Finnish border. Thus hopefully the campaign was terminated.

The war between Russia and Sweden would probably have been renewed as soon as the spring of the year permitted the respective armies to march, had not a revolution in Sweden by a group of military moderates suspended hostilities. General Aldersparre, commander of the army facing Norway, occupied Karlstad in Värnland and gathered a force to march on Stockholm to depose the king. Gustavus IV, realizing the

1806 smoothbore pistol.

position, attempted to escape to the south where he hoped his army in Scania would still remain loyal to him. There was no bloodshed; Gustavus was captured on his escape, placed under arrest and confined at Drottingholm with his family; but a short time later was granted his liberty. Under the title of Colonel Gustafsson he travelled in Europe, never to return to his native land, and died in Switzerland in 1837. Duke Charles of Sudermania, the ex-king's uncle, was asked by the military junta to assume the position of Regent, and was subsequently offered the crown, becoming Charles XIII of Sweden.

The Russian Tsar was not satisfied with the truce and resumed hostilities. A Danish-Norwegian Division joined the Russians under the command of General Kamensky and swept the Swedes back at Hjerpe; then the Swedish General Döbeln counter-attacked and drove them back in turn. A convention concluded between Denmark and Sweden involved the withdrawal of this division. With the Gulf of Bothnia still under their control the Swedes, in co-operation with the British fleet, attempted a large-scale amphibious landing; although not highly successful they were able to retreat and re-embark in good order. A simultaneous attack by the Swedish main forces on the weakened Russian lines drove them back to Pitea, where they were cut off from their supplies.

The Russians, realizing that their main objective – the invasion of Sweden – would be impossible to achieve without a long-drawn-out conflict, agreed to a treaty. On 17 September 1809 peace was concluded at Fredricksham, and the boundaries of Sweden were permanently fixed on the east. Sweden ceded Finland to Russia as far as the rivers Tornea and Meconio, the Sea of Åland and the Gulf of Bothnia. Those islands at an equal distance from Åland and Finland were ceded to Russia, whilst Sweden retained those nearest to her own coast. Sweden promised to adhere to the continental system with certain modifications, also to close her ports to British ships, and not to allow any importations other than salt and certain colonial produce. Peace was signed with both France and Denmark.

The succession problem still remained, as Charles XIII had no children. The claim of Prince Christian August of Augustenburg, the Danish commander-in-chief in Norway, was looked on with favour by General Aldersparre, who harboured the hope that the prince would bring Norway along with him to supplement the loss of Finland. After consultation with the King of Denmark, Christian August agreed, was duly elected by the Rikstag and came to Sweden to take up his duties as Heir Apparent.

Meanwhile, in April 1809, with the northern German states in open rebellion, the King of Denmark ordered units of his army into Germany to join forces with the Dutch Corps already at Wismar. This Dutch-Danish force attacked the famous Major von Schill at Stralsund on 31 May. Fierce and bloody fighting took place at the city gates of Triebseerther and Knieperthor, and after the gates were taken fighting continued in the

market place and the street. Major von Schill was killed and the official version stated: 'Danish Hussars Lorenz and Crohn captured an enemy officer in the street fighting. He was wounded and asked for pity. A Danish officer who was passing ordered the Hussars not to kill him but to take him along as a prisoner. When requested to accompany the Hussars he resisted and was shot. He was recognized as von Schill, his military order was taken as evidence and the body removed'. Later the Hussar in question was awarded a medal.

The Danish Corps under the command of Major-General von Ewald consisted of the following:

1st and 2nd Battalion, Oldenborgske Infanteriregiment
3rd Battalion, Holstenske Infanteriregiment
4th and 5th Companies, 2nd Battalion, Holstenske Infanteriregiment
2nd and 6th Squadrons, Hussarregiment
One troop of Holstenske Ryttere

(A total force amounting to some 2,500 men.)

After two centuries of Swedish domination the Finnish Diet met in the small town of Porvoo, there to offer Tsar Alexander the loyalty of the Finnish people. The Tsar accepted and Finland became a self-governing Grand Duchy under him.

BERNADOTTE BECOMES CROWN PRINCE

Sweden suffered yet another disaster regarding the choice of a Crown Prince. On 10 May 1810 the Heir Apparent, Christian August, had a seizure whilst reviewing troops at a military manoeuvre in Skania, and fell dead from his horse. After lengthy debates the Swedish Rikstag now had two choices: the late Charles' brother, the Danish Prince Frederick Christian of Augustenborg; or, as the Swedish Francophiles suggested a candidate selected by Bonaparte. Napoleon was at first non-committal as to his choice at a meeting with the chosen Swedish envoy, Lieutenant Baron Karl Otto Morner, who then turned to the French Marshals, and approached the independent Bernadotte. Jean

Norsk Infantry officer, 1808, in a uniform similar to that worn by all Danish officers of that period. Scarlet tail coat with yellow collar, plastron and cuffs and white edging; silver buttons, white turnbacks, silver epaulettes. Tasselled sash in gold with crimson stripes; blue breeches worn with silver-trimmed hessians.

Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, 47-year-old Marshal of France and Prince of Ponte Corvo was a popular choice who was liked by the Swedes for his good treatment of Swedish prisoners-of-war during the 1806 campaigns. He was an able administrator and had a valuable relationship with the Bonaparte family; his brother-in-law was Louis Bonaparte and his wife was Napoleon's ex-fiancée. He was now semi-retired and living in Paris.

Norsk Kystvern (coast guard) officer, 1808. Black bicorne with yellow cockade. Blue double-breasted tail coat with stand-and-fall collar, revers, and a high cutaway exposing the waistcoat. Striped ticken breeches, hessians, black and gilt sword fittings.

Norsk Borgerbevaepning (citizen militia) officer, 1808. Black bicorne with gold edge, gold button and loop, yellow plume and cockade. Green tail coat faced black, edged gold; yellow breeches. Sash, silver-trimmed hessians and sword furniture were standard Danish types.

Napoleon allowed Bernadotte's name to be put forward and although he had at that time other ideas for Danish-Swedish union, eventually gave his consent in Bernadotte's favour. Full support came from the Swedish Rikstag when it was suggested by the French Viceroy that a further loan was in the offing upon the Marshal's selection. He was unanimously elected heir to the throne!

Bernadotte accepted the Swedish Constitution and the Lutheran faith, and on 21 August 1810 became Charles XIV John, Crown Prince of Sweden. The old King Charles XIII adopted him as his son, and his forceful personality and many talents soon won him a place in the Swedish people's affections.

The Crown Prince studied the situation of his new country. Finland had been annexed by Russia; to regain this by force of arms would be

A famous scene from the Napoleonic Wars – Major von Schill is shot out of the saddle during street-fighting at Stralsund on 31 May 1809. He resisted capture, though wounded, and was killed by two Danish troopers. (Knötel)

both costly and dangerous, yet his people yearned for their lost empire. Norway was the 'obvious answer; what better compensation for Finland? A combined Scandinavian state of Sweden and Norway had great economic and cultural possibilities, and more – a much easier defence problem. Of the two alternatives, Norway was by far the better solution for Bernadotte. To achieve this ambition he had to manoeuvre carefully, although he had no intention of becoming Napoleon's lackey; when France wanted him to wage war against England, he did so only with reluctance.

Relations between France and Russia had grown strained, with Napoleon massing his armies on the Russian frontier, but regardless of this Bernadotte made friendly overtures towards Russia. In Sweden he reorganized the country's production. The overhaul of the army was another problem; the Swedish system of tenure-establishment had many weak points, especially in the raising of reserves. At a meeting of the Rikstag at Örebro in 1812 he introduced compulsory military service, which ordered 12 days training each year for all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 25. The curious system of hiring another person to substitute for one during this conscription service was permitted. Nonetheless the tenement regiments* remained and continued to be the core of the army. Due to the great national debt, the supply of uniforms to his army was a very grave problem.

Swedish lack of enthusiasm for the war against England did not appease or please the French Emperor, and relations with France became strained. To show his displeasure Napoleon ord-

*The 'tenement regiments', which made up the bulk of the Swedish strength, were units of part-time soldiers – 'Territorials', in the modern British sense. The system was open to many abuses, which Bernadotte worked to eliminate, but he was unable to scrap the archaic procedure entirely.

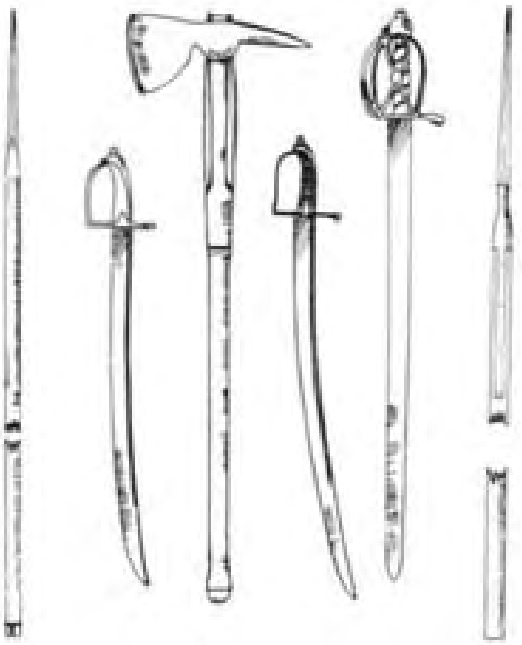
ered the invasion of Swedish Pomerania at the beginning of 1812 under the command of General Davout. There, a large number of the garrison were taken prisoners. This was a blow to the Swedish Francophiles, who at last saw the true path of Bonaparte's ambition. The Crown Prince declared Sweden a neutral country, and with the promise of help from Russia to secure Norway for Sweden, he formed an alliance with Russia in April 1812.

The 1813 Campaigns

Although Sweden took no part in the Russian campaign it is said that Bernadotte's advice to the Russians aided them in defeating the French army. In March 1813, with the *Grande Armée* in retreat, the Allies again aligned themselves against France. Bernadotte signed a treaty of alliance with Great Britain, with the understanding that if Sweden committed her forces to co-operate with the Allies on the continent, Great Britain would support her plans for annexing Norway. The treaty also included a grant of 1 million pounds and the French West-Indian island of Guadaloupe. For this enterprise Bernadotte gathered together an army of 30,000 Swedish troops. On 1 April he signed a treaty with Prussia, and the same month Swedish troops under the command of General Sandels landed in Pomerania, already evacuated by the French. On 18 May 1813 the Crown Prince Charles John arrived at Stralsund, and the same month Prince Christian Frederik, heir to the Danish throne, arrived in Norway to take command of the army.

The Swedish army transported to the continent at this time was dressed in a motley collection of uniform styles, the variations being copied from their various allies. Some were wearing the earlier type uniforms, as the issue of 1810 had not yet been completed. Captured and borrowed uniforms and equipment were also worn; these included French shakos and Russian *kiwers*, the latter becoming very popular especially with the Swedish officers.

On 16 May 1813 the King of Denmark ordered the Danish Division which was standing by in



Danish naval weapons (left to right): coast guard pike, 1801 and 1808; naval sabre 'Holstein' improvised from French 1767 hanger; boarding axe, 1807–14; naval sabre 1807–8, also made from the French hanger; naval cutlas 1808–14, improvised from the cavalry broadsword; and boarding pike of *c.* 1800.

Danish weapons (left to right): hussar sabre of 1790; dragoon sabre of 1808; hussar sabre of 1792; broadsword for NCO of general staff unit, 1805.

Holstein to join the French Army Corps under the command of Marshal Davout. During the brief armistice from 4 June to 16 August, this Division was brought up to strength, and named the Danish Auxiliary Corps; it was placed under the Danish commander, Prince Frederik of Hessen.

The Advance Guard was under the command of Colonel Waldeck:

Slesvigske Jaegerkorps II
Holstenske Skarpskyttekorps I and II
2nd and 6th Squadrons of Hussars
One Horse Battery of Artillery (three-pounders)

The First Brigade was under the command of Major-General Graf von der Schulenberg:

Oldenborgske Infanteriregiment I, II, IV and the light company from III

Contemporary print of Danish general in dress uniform, 1809. The black bicorne was bordered with white feathers and had a white plume. The crimson tail coat had light blue facings edged in gold and gold-laced, and the epaulettes – both fringed – were of gold bullion. White turnbacks; yellow and crimson interwoven sash; white breeches; gold-trimmed hessians. (R. Wilkinson-Latham)

Holstenske Infanteriregiment IV
Dronninggens Livregiment I and the light company from II
Holstenske Regiment Ryttere and one Foot Artillery (six-pounders)

The Second Brigade was under the command of Major-General Lasson:

Fynske Infanteriregiment I and II
Slesvigske Infanteriregiment I and II
Holstenske Infanteriregiment III
Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner
One Horse Battery (three-pounders)
One Foot Battery (six-pounders)

The main force of this Danish Corps organization thus consisted of thirteen battalions, two independent companies of light infantry, ten squadrons of cavalry and four batteries with forty pieces of cannon, amounting to 11,000 men.

The French Marshal Davout marched northwards for Hamburg which was defended by the Russians under General Tattenborn; being considerably outnumbered, they withdrew. Danish Auxiliary troops entered the city to hold it against the Swedes, but on 19 May they evacuated it when news was received of the advance of four Swedish battalions under General Döbeln. Döbeln occupied Hamburg, but to the astonishment of the Allied commanders, Bernadotte ordered him to be replaced by General Lagerbring, and on 26 May ordered the withdrawal of the Swedish troops from the city.

The conduct and cautiousness of the new Crown Prince of Sweden so angered the suspicious Allied commanders that many could not give him credit either for his professed enmity to Bonaparte, or his attachment to the Allied cause. However, he had his difficulties; as he could not speak the language of his adopted country, he surrounded himself with soldiers and advisors of many nationalities. He was too cautious to commit his Swedish troops, a fear which annoyed the Swedes themselves, since in the eyes of the other Allied troops they appeared to be cowards. Bernadotte seemed to be content only to send into action his beloved artillery.

After the battle of Bauzen in which the Allies were defeated, partially due to the inactivity of Bernadotte, the Allied command gave the Crown Prince more responsibility for planning the offen-

sive and command of the Northern Army. This was made up of 30,000 Swedish, 40,000 Prussian, 10,000 mixed German and 22,000 Russian troops. The Prussians were under the command of Generals Bülow and Tanerzien, the Germans under Wallmoden and the Russians in four corps under Czernischeff, Tettenborn, Winzergerode and Woronzow.

By 12 July Bernadotte's famous Trachenberg Plan was issued. This formed the strategy of the Allied command for the eventual defeat of Napoleon; its main points were to split the Allied armies into three groups:

1 In south Germany, Russian and Austrian troops numbering some 220,000 under the command of Schwartzenberg.
2 In the centre, 80,000 Austrian, Prussian and Russian troops under the command of Blücher.
3 In the north, 100,000 Swedish and mixed nationalities under the command of Bernadotte.

Bernadotte placed his main force at Treuenbreitzein, concentrating about 20,000 troops to guard the Danish frontier (in the event of a Danish attack in that quarter) and the Hanseatic League towns.

SWEDISH AND FINNISH UNITS WHICH FOUGHT IN THE RUSSO-SWEDISH CAMPAIGN:

The Artillery Regiment of Finland
The Infantry of Åbo (Capital of Swedish Finland)
Rusthall's Battalion
Bjorneborg Brigade (of General Döbeln fame)
Colonist Battalion
Infantry Regiment Tavastehus
Tavastehus Light Horse
The Queen Dowager's Regiment
The JagerHorn Regiment
Aldercreutz's Regiment
Vargering Infantry
Vargering Cavalry
Nyland Regiment of Dragoons
Nyland Infantry Regiment
Nyland Light Horse
Ostro-Bothnia Regiment
Kajana Battalion
Savolax Carelia Dragoons
Savolax Infantry Regiment
Savolax Light Horse
Artillery Regiment of Savolax
The Karelske Light Horse

(A total combined strength of some 20,000 men.)

Aggershuske National Jaegerkorps, 1810. Black shakos decorated with green cords and plumes; black leather equipment. The grey regulation pattern jacket had a green collar, cuffs and shoulder-straps all edged white; the green frontal turnbacks had no edging. Grey pantaloons and small black gaiters. Officers' tail coats were of the same colour and facings. (Tojhusmuseet, Denmark)

On 21 August, Bernadotte received information via intelligence sources that Bonaparte was concentrating the corps of Oudinot, Victor and Davout, and of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, near Bayreuth, the force amounting to some 80,000 men. Napoleon was preparing a powerful offensive through Berlin. Bernadotte took appropriate measures, placing the third Prussian Corps under the command of Bulow between Hernersdorf and Klein Beren, and the Fourth Prussian Corps at Blankenfelde. The Swedish army was concentrated at Ruhlsdorf, and the Russian army was brought up to the rear. Be-

(Left): Holstenske Skarpskytter Korps – Menig, 1810–11. Black shako, green cords, green plume, gold loop. Dark green jacket with collar, plastron, cuffs and bastion-ended shoulder-strap in black, and green cuff-slashes, all edged white. White frontal turnbacks, brass buttons, white overalls buttoning to knee, black equipment. (Right): grenadier of the Altonaiske Grenader-Jaegerkompagni, 1810–11 in an identical uniform with the exception of the tall black bearskin, with brass chin-scales and red-over-green plume. Note brass match-case on crossbelt.

cause of their rapidity of movement the cossacks and light infantry, under the command of General Czernicheff, were ordered to stay close to the rear of the enemy's columns. On 22 August the French attacked the advanced posts of Bernadotte's army.

As the attacking force was greatly superior in numbers, the Swedish troops retired. On the morning of the 23rd the French made a desperate attack on the Fourth Prussian Corps; they were held and some prisoners were taken. The village of Gross-Beeren came under heavy fighting, with the Seventh French Corps and the Fourth Prussian Corps both being successful, and it was retaken. With the occupation of the village the enemy was exposed and Bernadotte gave orders to General Bülow to attack. For some hours the battle raged, the Prussians advancing under the protection of the Swedish artillery. About this time the village of Ruhlsdorf was menaced by the enemy; Bernadotte ordered some battalions of Swedish troops, together with a few pieces of artillery, to reinforce the advanced posts. In this operation the French were taken in the flank with a battalion of flying artillery, and retired closely pursued by the Russian light cavalry. The booty consisted of twenty-six pieces of cannon, 1,500 prisoners and a large quantity of baggage. Napoleon, seeing his plans defeated, replaced Oudinot with Marshal Ney.

In August the Danish Auxiliary Corps received further reinforcements of dragoons, the Danish Fynske Regiment Lette Dragoner accompanied by one company of sailors. On 16 August Davout with his XIII Army Corps began to march towards Berlin to support the French troops that were advancing on that city. Danish troops marched on the left flank of this army towards Lübeck-Krummesse. The operation was accompanied by constant running fights with bands of cossacks under General Walmoden, and the Von Lützow Freikorps. On reaching Schwerin, Davout halted his army and awaited information about Marshal Oudinot. By 1 September he received news of the Marshal's defeat at Gross-Beeren, and gave orders to fall back on Hamburg to try and keep this important city for the Emperor, and at the same time to cover the southern part of Denmark.

With a force of about 70,000 men Ney attacked the Prussian army, at this time some distance from the main forces of the Crown Prince. Before making contact with the French at Juterboch, General Bülow informed Bernadotte of the circumstances. Immediately he changed his plan to march towards Leipzig, and with forced marches arrived in time to save the situation for the hard-pressed Prussian force. Four thousand Swedish

and Russian cavalry preceded the attack, followed by 70 battalions and 10,000 horse, supported by 150 pieces of artillery. The French began to retire in great disorder, Swedish and Russian artillery completing Marshal Ney's disintegration at Dennewitz on 6 September. After this battle it was estimated that the French had lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 16–18,000 men, 50 pieces of cannon and 400 ammunition-waggons. Among the Allies the Prussians came off worst with upwards of 5,000 killed and wounded. Swedish losses were extremely light, with some twelve men wounded; Bernadotte was again accused by both the Allies and the Swedish soldiers of not committing his own Swedish troops.

Every day Napoleon's position became more critical, but he still remained at Dresden. The Allies, failing in their attempt to capture the city, continued with a plan of campaign to weaken him by attrition. They advanced from the valley of Toplitz, in the direction of Bohemia, towards Dresden, and on another occasion from the direction of Silesia; when Napoleon came out to attack them, they retreated. At length his troops were becoming exhausted. French communications were constantly under attack, and convoys of supplies were harassed by the reinforced Russian cossacks. Davout, who had advanced from the vicinity of Hamburg into Schwerin with the express purpose of co-operating with Oudinot, was being held in check by Count Walmoden, and having learned of Oudinot's fate he thought proper to commence his retreat. The cautious Bernadotte ordered General Vegesack to attack the Danes if Davout withdrew his support from them during his retreat.

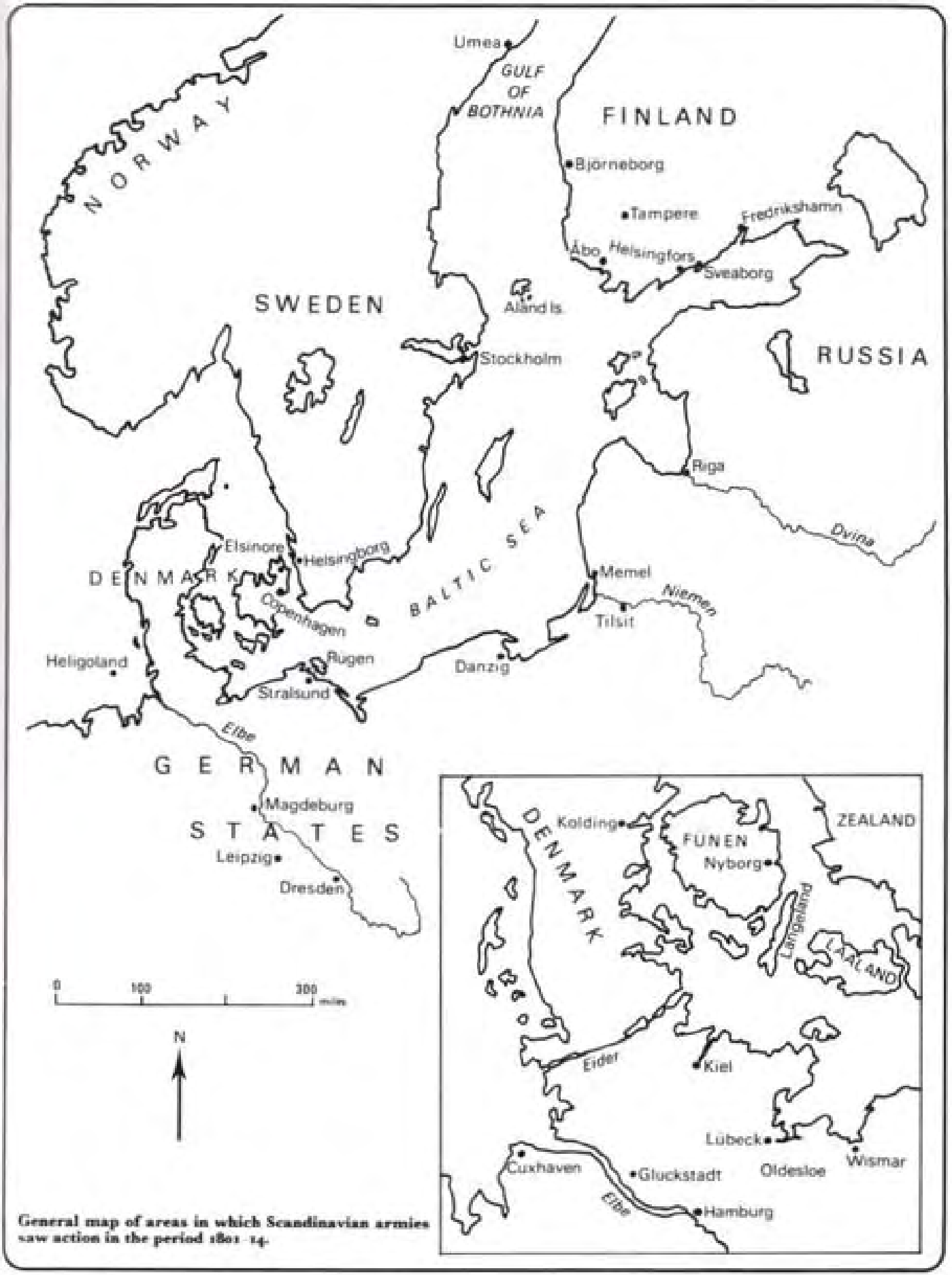
Prince Schwartzenberg continued to advance from Bohemia, whilst Blücher pressed forward from the direction of Silesia. Austrian, Prussian and Russian troops re-entered Saxony, and advanced to within eight miles of Dresden at Pirna. Again Bonaparte was forced to leave the city, but as usual the main Austrian army retired as he approached, drawing him towards the mountains of Bohemia. On 4 and 5 October Bernadotte and Blücher, having crossed the Elbe at different points just twenty miles apart, were in communication with the main army, drawing a line across this part of Saxony. With General Bennigsen advancing towards Dresden, and the cossacks under Platoff in advance at Lutzen, Napoleon's communications with France were completely destroyed. On 7 October he finally left Dresden, taking with him the royal family of Saxony. By the 9th Prince Schwartzenberg had established his headquarters near Leipzig.

Drawing from contemporary print: officers of Sjaellandske Jaegerkorps and (right) Holstenske Skarpskytter Korps, 1810–11. The uniforms differ only in epaulette and shako loop colour – silver for the former and gold for the latter. The black shako has a large green feather plume and gold tasselled cords in both cases. The green jackets have black collars, plastrons and cuffs, and green three-point cuff-slashes, all edged white. The regulation sash is worn, and the white pantaloons are tucked into black hessians; the swords have silver furniture and gold and crimson knots.

The French position now occupied a front of about 120 miles from the fortress on the Elbe, including Dresden, Torgau, Wittemberg and Magdeburg, the course of the river being nearly north-west. From Dresden, Torgau is about 45 and Wittemberg 70 miles; 17 miles below Wittemberg, on the left, the Mulda flows into the Elbe. Leipzig stands between them, about 18 miles from the river Saale, 13 from the Mulda, and 35 miles from the Elbe. By 11 October the combined armies of Bernadotte and Blücher lay on the river bank of the Saale west and north of Leipzig, with Blücher in the more advanced position. The main object of the Allies was to force Bonaparte into battle, whilst he in turn was trying to weaken them by drawing off sections of their troops. Berlin had been left exposed by the Crown Prince's march to join the main Allied army. The French Emperor advanced, pushed a corps across the Elbe at Wittemberg, and Bernadotte retreated to Cothen, halfway between the Saale and Elbe rivers. General Tauenstein with 12,000 men had fallen back to protect the capital, so that the French force, having failed in its main objective, was recalled.

On 18 October, after receiving reinforcements from Blücher, of 30,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, Bernadotte undertook the attack on the enemy directly opposing him; a strong position on the left bank of the Partha, with its right resting on the heights of Faucha, and its left towards Leipzig. To gain the heights Bernadotte ordered in the Russian and Prussian troops under General Winzingerode while he himself, in command of the Swedish army corps, endeavoured to effect a passage across the river at Plosen. The Russians achieved their objective and took some 3,000 prisoners and pieces of cannon at Faucha. Before Bernadotte could complete his flanking movement, French infantry abandoned the line of the river and retreated in the direction of Leipzig, defending the villages they passed through to safeguard their retreat. The Allies continued their advance, meeting only token resistance, but General Langeron under Blücher's command met a heavy concentration of French troops in one of the villages, and was forced to retire. However, the occupation of the village was essential for the further operations of the Allies, so a rocket-brigade attached to Bernadotte's army was called into action against it. Only one salvo of Congreve's formidable weapons was fired, but the effect on the solid square of opposing infantry was

(Left): Jaeger of Lollandske Jaegerkorps, 1810–11. Black shako, green tasselled cords, green plume apparently in white metal fastening. Black jacket, pantaloons and gaiters, white metal buttons, white turnbacks, white piping; green facing at collar, cuffs and shoulder-straps only. Black leather equipment; belt buckle and sword-bayonet furniture brass. (Right): Jaeger of Hertuginde Louise Augustas Livjaegerkorps, 1810–11. Similar shako with green cords, but all buttons, metal fittings and piping are yellow or brass. The jacket is entirely black except for white turnbacks, the pantaloons dark grey and the gaiters black.



General map of areas in which Scandinavian armies saw action in the period 1801–14.

staggering; they were panic-stricken, and surrendered.

In this period of the battle the Saxon artillery with twenty-two pieces of cannon, two additional Saxon battalions and two Westphalian hussar regiments deserted the French ranks and joined the Allies. The guns were immediately turned against the French, Bernadotte led these new troops against their former allies, resplendent on his white horse and dressed in a uniform of violet laced with gold, his hat adorned with white plumes surmounted with a larger plume in the Swedish national colours, and in his left hand his baton covered in violet velvet ornamented with golden crowns.

The French held out more determinedly to the south. Napoleon was in a dilemma, whether to retire to Leipzig and hold out from there or to escape by the line of the Upper Saale. With casualties of some 50,000 men as well as 65 pieces of artillery lost, he hesitated for some time, but finally chose the latter alternative and evacuated the city only two hours before the Allies entered. After a brief resistance the victorious Allied troops attacked and carried Leipzig. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince Bernadotte entered the city at different points at the head of their respective troops, and formed up in the main square, where they were greeted by the liberated inhabitants with cheers and much jubilation.

With the victory of Leipzig, the Napoleonic Empire crumbled fast. Gone was the allegiance of the German princes; the Confederation of the Rhine lay in tatters, and was dissolved. All that remained to Napoleon was the attachment of the King of Denmark, who even when Napoleon was at the extreme crisis of his fate declared war on the Emperor's enemy, Austria.

The pursuit of the French army continued. Napoleon's straggling dispirited soldiers, some 80,000 strong, were attacked by Bavarian and Austrian troops under the command of General Wrede. In anticipation of the final result of the battle for Leipzig, Wrede had been sent forward by a route calculated to reach the French before they reached the Rhine. At Hanau a desperate conflict was fought and despite their numerical superiority the French were defeated with a loss of about 10,000 men. When they finally reached the Rhine, Napoleon garrisoned all the strong points on the river and the frontier, and departed for Paris.

Although the light troops of the Allies pursued and harassed the remains of the French army as far as the Rhine, Bernadotte had no wish to share in the final extermination of the enemy.

The liberation of the countries of Europe was now the Allies' chief problem. The defence of France called for the withdrawal of all the troops which still remained beyond the frontiers. The Tsar's plan was that Paris should be encircled, and France invaded from all sides; the main army would attack from Switzerland, the Austrians from Italy, the British from the direction of Spain and the south, Blücher from along the Rhine and Bernadotte with his army through Holland.

Bernadotte and his Northern Army marched in the direction of Cassel, with the object of implementing the Tsar's plan to liberate the Dutch. Here the plans were altered for obvious reasons, as the French were still in strength on the right bank of the Elbe. The small army under Walmoden was insufficient to either hold or attack them in any great strength; before the Northern Army could act effectively or safely in Holland, the rear had to be made entirely secure with the utmost expediency. On 29 October Bernadotte branched northwards towards the French XIIIth Army Corps under the command of Marshal Davout, who were grouped in and around Hamburg; these amounted to some 130,000 men, many in isolated fortresses.

This plan had the added attraction that by marching against the French there was the probability that Hamburg could be liberated and through it an opening made for immediate communication with England. Bernadotte also decided to attempt the liberation of the Hanoverian dominions, and by 1 November he had achieved this ambition. Sir Charles Stewart, the British representative at his headquarters, said in his official despatch: 'The enthusiasm, loyalty and the joy of the people can not be described, and, although it is some ten years that this country had been separated from their legitimate sovereign, it is obvious he lives in their hearts with the same deep-rooted affection'.

1 Denmark: Officer of Den Kongelige Livgarde Til Hast, 1800–13

2 Denmark: Guardsman (Liveskadron), parade and guard uniform

1 **Denmark: Kongens Livjaeger Corps, Jaeger, 1807**

2 **Denmark: Jaeger officer, field uniform**

3 **Denmark: Jaeger officer, parade uniform**

1 **Sweden: Andra Lif Garde, Guardsman, 1807**

2 **Sweden: Andra Lif Garde, Officer, 1807**

3 **Sweden: Kongungens Svea Lif Garde, Officer, 1807**

1 Sweden: Liv Grenadier Corps of the Life Brigade, Officer, 1813

2 Sweden: Kongungens Lif Garde Til Hast, Trooper, 1807

3 Sweden: Lifgrenadier Regiment, Officer, 1813

4 Sweden: Kongungens Lif Garde Til Hast, Officer, 1807

1 Denmark: Hussar Regiment, Officer, 1813

2 Danish General, 1813

3 Denmark: Guide Corps Officer, 1813

1 **Denmark: Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner, Trooper in service dress, 1813**

2 **Denmark: Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner, Officer, 1813**

1 and 2 **Denmark: Grenadiers of Oldenborgske Infanteriregiment, 1813**

3 **Denmark: 3die Jydske Infanteriregiment, Officer, 1813**

4 **Denmark: Oldenborgske Infanteriregiment, Officer, 1809**

1 and 2 Denmark: Holstenke Ryttere, Officer and Trooper, 1813

3 and 4 Denmark: 3die Jydske Infanteriregiment, Jaeger company Corporal and Trooper, 1813

As soon as Bernadotte had reorganised and arranged a suitable provisional government in Hanover, he marched against Davout. At first the French commander appeared to stand and await the full onslaught of the Allies behind his so-called Stecknitz line. Bernadotte, to appease the Allies and keep alive the Tsar's plan, sent Generals Bülow and Winzingerode towards Holland whilst he took command of 60,000 men and continued northwards. With a change of plan, however, Marshal Davout withdrew from the Stecknitz line and retired to Hamburg, which he started to provision and fortify. When called upon to surrender by Bernadotte, he replied: 'I will defend the city to the last burning debris'.

Bernadotte marched against Lübeck which was defended by a Danish garrison; resistance was brief, the inhabitants greeting the Swedish soldiers with open arms, and the commandant sued for capitulation. Negotiations with Davout having failed, Bernadotte sent a Russian corps of about 16,000 men, under the command of Worintz, to surround and besiege Hamburg. The Swedish forces under his own command took on the left wing of the Danish troops in position at Lübeck. General Walmoden with a mixed corps took on the Danish right wing situated at Boden, south-east of Oldesloe. The advance guard was commanded by Major-General Dörnberg.

In the general retreat before Hamburg the Danish Auxiliary Corps were now cut off from the main French army corps. Prince Frederik of Hesse gave orders for a general withdrawal to Holstein to defend the Danish frontier from the now obvious threat of an Allied army advancing under Bernadotte. Further reinforcements arrived as late as 3 December; these were the Jydske Infanteriregiment I, Lette Kompagni Slesvigske Infanteriregiment (III Battalion), one company of Hertuginde Louise Augusta Livjaegere, and the Altonaiske Jaegergrenader-Kompagni. The Danish commander sent out couriers ordering all units to fall back to the main Danish position at Oldseloe, but it was too late: on the morning of 4 December the Danish 2nd Brigade under the command of Major-General Lasson had made contact with part of the Advance Guard of the Russo-German Brigade under Wardenburg in the village of Westerau.

The 2nd Brigade consisted of:

60 dragoons from the Fynske Lette Dragoner Regiment
50 hussars
1st and 2nd Battalions, Fynske Infanteriregiment
1st and 2nd Battalions, Slevsigske Infanteriregiment
Rifle Company from the 2nd Battalion, Dronningen Regiment
Rifle Company from the 3rd Battalion, Holsten Regiment
Rifle Company from the 3rd Battalion, Oldenburg Regiment
3rd Company of the Slevsigske Jaeger Korps

Fighting took place around the villages of Siebenbaumen and Steinhorst, and before Dornberg had time to organize his division his front line had been driven back. The Hannoverian Brigade pushed the Danes back from Steinhorst, causing them to retire to Gross Boden. The fighting continued for some hours with the Danes counter-attacking and forcing the Hannoverians to break and retire. The Allied Advance Guard units regrouped and again advanced. This time the Danes did not give fight but joined the main Danish position at Oldseloe, subsequently making their way to their own border.

THE FALL OF DENMARK

By 5 December the main force of the Allied army of Russo-Swedish troops, containing about 18,000 Swedish soldiers had advanced into Danish Holstein. Fighting took place at Bornhoved and Sehested. The last ever Swedish cavalry battle, in which the Morner Hussars distinguished themselves, was fought at Bornhoft. The Danish army, after retreating through Holstein, drew up in a position on the Eyder where Prince Frederick of Hessen requested an armistice. Talks extended into January, with both armies drawn up in position and fortresses besieged. As the basis of the negotiations laid down by Bernadotte was not acceptable, hostilities were resumed and the town of Gluckstadt was taken. When the frontier town of Jutland Kolding was reached the Danish government decided to conclude a peace with Sweden and Great Britain, and on 14 January 1814 the Treaty of Kiel was signed. The condi-

Swedish troops of 1813–14 campaign. Regulations for uniforms existed, but due to the great poverty of the Swedish nation the soldiers were badly clothed and equipped. When the uniforms deteriorated with use and no replacements were forthcoming, the soldiers wore whatever was available, allied and captured uniforms and equipment being worn with equal freedom. The uniforms on this plate depict the Swedish military 'fashion' during the period of 1813–14 throughout the North German campaigns, the invasion of Denmark, the liberation of the Netherlands and finally the invasion of Norway.

The figure on the left, a private of the North Skänska Regiment, is wearing a captured French shako, and part of his equipment is from his (now) Russian allies. Regulations laid down that all units wore the traditional high round felt hat as shown on the figure on the right, but replacements were scarce. The jacket was the 1810 pattern, dark blue with red collar and cuffs, the cuffs being piped in dark blue. Shoulder-straps were in the uniform colour of blue and piped in red. The turnbacks were in yellow and buttons were brass. The pantaloons were in a medium grey colour and decorated with an Austrian knot and stripes down the outside seam in red. Dark grey gaiters were worn over the boots. Around the waist was the lancer-style girdle. Cross-belts, arm-straps and chest-connecting straps were in white leather. A bayonet scabbard was attached to the back of the black leather ammunition pouch, which hung down on the right hip. The knapsack was of brown hide with a copper canteen (the figure shown is wearing a Russian-type white metal canteen) hung on the back. A water-container was not necessarily part of a soldier's equipment, so these containers ranged from glass bottles with some protective covering, to captured metal canteens.

The centre figure is a private in the Närike Regiment. He is wearing the Russian shako (kiwer), which was very popular with the Swedes. The uniform is the 1810 pattern of dark blue with the collar and the round cuff in red. The shoulder-straps are the same colour as the uniform, edged in red. The turnbacks were in yellow and buttons were brass. The waist was encircled with the lancer-type girdle in the national colours of yellow and blue. Pantaloons were medium grey with Austrian knots and side stripes in red. Dark grey gaiters were worn. All the leather equipment was white with the exception of the black ammunition pouch. The back-pack was of brown hide with a grey blanket roll on top, secured by white leather straps.

The figure on the right is a private of the Uppland Regiment. He wore the regulation tall round hat with the left side brim elongated to reach the top of the crown and fastened with a yellow cockade and a button and loop, over which was a white standing 'brush'. Around the hat was a white hat-band. The uniform was dark blue with a white collar, lapels and cuffs being yellow edged with white. The turnbacks were yellow, shoulder-straps were dark blue edged yellow, buttons were brass. The pantaloons were medium grey with Austrian knots and side stripes in yellow, and the regulation lancer girdle was worn. The equipment was the regulation pattern with the addition of the brown gourd carried on the left side by a cord, as an improvised canteen.

tions of the treaty were that Norway should be ceded to Sweden, in return for which Denmark was to have Swedish Pomerania as compensation; that Stralsund should become a depot for British goods; that the Danes should, on receiving a subsidy of £40,000 from England, join the Allies with a force of 10,000 men; that Britain would return to Denmark all that she had captured from her, except Heligoland; that both Sweden and Britain would use their good offices to negotiate a peace between Denmark and the other Allies. Later, Denmark exchanged Pomerania with Prussia for Lauenburg.

With the question of Norway all but settled Bernadotte evacuated Holstein and as rapidly as possible headed south to fulfil his obligations in Holland. The first of the Swedish troops crossed the Rhine on 24 February, finally halting at Liège where Bernadotte made his headquarters. The centre of the Northern Army under Blücher had suffered heavy losses, and he appealed to the Tsar for more reinforcements; this request was granted, and the corps of Winzingerode, Bülow and Woronzo were placed under his command. To compensate for the loss of these corps Bernadotte was given the overall command of the forces besieging the French fortresses, which included the Dutch and British troops in and around the Netherlands.

In April of 1814 Bernadotte returned to Paris. The Tsar and some of the other Allies offered, indeed urged him to accept a position as mediator between the Allies and the Royalists, or even as the leader of the opposition; the post of Generalissimo was even mentioned, but all these Bernadotte refused. He had secretly entertained high hopes of obtaining the French throne, but was a very disappointed man, since the French thought of him not as a saviour but more as a traitor to their cause. He had become completely alienated from his own people, the French. With promises of Allied influence and aid in his conquest against Norway, he returned to his northern kingdom, Sweden.

THE INVASION OF NORWAY

The refusal of the Norwegians to submit meekly or to surrender their fortresses, Konsvinger, Frederikshald, Frederikstad and Akerhus on the borders, boded ill for a peaceful settlement. Scarcely a month after the signing of the Treaty of Kiel, a representative body of Norwegians met in the town of Eidsvold and drafted a constitution for an independent monarchy with the Danish Prince Christian Frederik (cousin and heir to Christian VI of Denmark) as its Regent. Norway prepared for war, but her military plans were of a

(Left to right): artillery sword for NCOs, 1802; artillery sword, 1802; cadet's sword, 1802; artillery 'Stralsund' sword, 1809.

wholly defensive nature. The army took up positions along the German river to oppose the threatened invasion. Norway then made strong appeals to the Allied powers, for without outside assistance their cause would be lost. They appealed to Britain, but although sympathetic, in March 1813 she had signed a treaty with Sweden assuring her of British military aid in return for her assistance against Napoleon. With this alliance in being the other Allies, although distrustful of Bernadotte could do nothing, so Norway was left to her fate.

Bernadotte was still at this time at his headquarters in Belgium, so the command of the Swedish troops was in the hands of Count Essen. Although well-equipped the Swedes were few in number, being only 16,000 men strong, but to counter-balance this they had a strong British and Swedish naval force. The Norwegians had some 20,000 men; they were confident in their cause, their strength and the defensive nature of their country. Had they not thrown back the invading Swedes in 1808–9? They could do it again! They had not reckoned with Bernadotte, who had brought the new Swedish army up to a high standard of discipline and preparedness.

Bernadotte informed Essen of the reinforcements he was sending, which amounted to about 30,000 men who were being landed at Carlshamn. There were further Russian and Prussian troops amounting to another 20–30,000 men. There was a promise of more troops from the Tsar – 5–6,000 men who would be despatched from Archangel to land at Trondhjem. By July Bernadotte was ready to invade Norway. On 26 July the Swedish fleet sailed from Stromstad to capture and take possession of the islands at Hvaloerne, which the Norwegians had already evacuated. Amphibious landings were made on Krangeroen where some 6,000 men took over the fortress of Frederikstad with little or no opposition. The garrison under the command of Colonel Hjerman retreated with all haste.

General Gahn led a Swedish detachment of approximately 2,500 men with instructions to attack and harass the Norwegians; he crossed the border at Solor with the intention of marching to Kongsvinger, and made contact with an equal force of Norwegian troops under the command of Colonel Krebs. The Norwegians retreated before the Swedes until they reached Lier where they were able to secure a fortified position. The Swedes advanced and attacked on 2 August, but were beaten back with heavy losses. Gahn moved back and established a camp at Matrand. During the night Colonel Krebs approached the camp with a few hundred troops, sending his main force of 1,000 men on a flanking movement. They attacked at dawn; the fighting was brief and bloody. Gahn was able to extricate his troops, but only after great difficulty, with the loss of some 300 men killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

The Swedish army of two corps numbering about 45,000 men was in position at North Boluslen. With volunteers and militia the Norwegians could not muster more than 27,000 men. The balance of sea power was even more alarming. The Swedes had four ships of the line, five frigates, one brig and about 80–90 smaller craft;

to back this up they had the help of the formidable British fleet, against which the Norwegians had only eight brigs, one schooner and some hundred smaller vessels.

The Second Swedish Corps advanced through Enningdal under the command of Field Marshal the Count Essen, and the Norwegians retreated before them. Fredriksten was besieged by 6,000 Swedish troops under General Vegesack. At Svinesund, to escape being cut off from the main army by Essen, the Norwegians under the command of General Butensdhon withdrew. The Crown Prince Christian Frederik went to Rakkestad where the main army was concentrated. There his chief-of-staff General Seirsted informed him that he would be unable to defend his capital Christiania (Oslo). There was no other way: the Prince ordered a general retreat across the Glomma river, and the Swedes occupied the border towns. Bernadotte wished to negotiate; he wanted a quick settlement that he could present to the great powers, as sympathy with the Norwegian cause could well sway his former Allies. Although these negotiations ended on 29 July with the Norwegians still holding out in various positions, the capital was already open to attack. Outflanked, outnumbered, and with a weak leadership, Prince Frederik surrendered Norway to the Swedish crown.

Bernadotte offered to accept the Eidvold constitution, with added amendments made necessary by the union of the Norwegian and Swedish crowns. To this the Norwegians then agreed. The control of foreign policy was to be determined in Stockholm, and the Swedish king was to appoint a Viceroy to represent him in Norway. Whereas in Sweden the king had absolute veto over ordinary legislation, in Norway his veto was valid for only six years. The former Independencies of Norway such as Iceland, the Faroes and Greenland remained under the Danish crown. The small island of St. Bathelemy in the West Indies was the only dependency she had left outside the Scandinavian Peninsular. The West Indian island of Guadeloupe was, under pressure from Britain, returned to France. Britain gave Sweden compensation for this island in part payment of her national debt. Wiesmar, although only mortgaged to Mecklenburg, was never returned to Sweden.

Military drum bearing the monogram of Charles XIV. (Royal Army Museum, Sweden)

Sweden has never fought another war, and has remained neutral throughout the many subsequent world conflicts.

By the end of the Napoleonic period in 1814, Denmark was bankrupt and five-sixths of her territory had been lost.

Norway remained under a foreign yoke, and had to wait almost a hundred years before she gained her independence.

The Plates

A1 Denmark: Officer of Den Kongelige Livgarde Til Hast, 1800–13

The Royal Horse Guard was formed in 1661 and apart from a short period of one year (1771–1772) continued in service until 1866, when it was disbanded. The strength of this corps was very small, consisting of no more than about 200 men. Its main function was that of a personal bodyguard to the king. The only action in which the corps

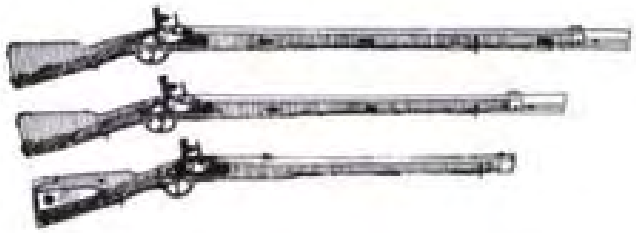
took any part was in 1807, this being in defence of Copenhagen against the British attack on that city. During 1800–1815 the main duties were guarding the King and patrol duties around the coast surrounding Copenhagen. There were two squadrons, differentiated only by the tops of their coloured feather plumes. The first squadron, known as Liveskadronen (the Life Squadron), had a white feathered plume with a red top, and the second squadron had a white feathered plume with a light blue top. The uniform pattern of this organization changed very little over the years, except for minor details. The sword carried was the 1772 pattern; the hilt was of silver, with a black grip bound with silver wire. A scabbard of black leather had silver mountings, and the sabre knot was gold striped crimson. The horse furnishings consisted of a red shabraque with silver lace edgings. The harness was of black leather with gilt fittings. Pistols carried were the 1807 model with the 'internal' flint-lock by C. W. Kyhl.

A2 Denmark: Guardsman (Liveskadronen) in Parade and Guard-Duty Uniform

In earlier years the helmet tail decoration was more in the form of a sausage-shape which hung down the back, but this was replaced by a horse-hair tail. At this period the helmet had a black leather skull, straight at the back. Two metal bands, one on either side, were fixed to give added protection from sabre cuts, and the 'up-turned' leather peak was edged in white metal with a metal band above the peak over the front of the skull. The turban, contained by three silver chains on either side, was of a red coloured material. The helmet was surmounted by a fur crest with a horse-hair tail which hung down the back. White metal chin-scales were adopted in March 1808. On the left side was a cut feathered plume of red over white, attached in a socket beneath the turban.

The uniform was a short (just below waist-length) coatee of a light yellow cloth, fastening down the front by means of hooks and eyes. Two strips of lace ran down the front on either side of the fastenings. The collar, shoulder straps, cuffs and turnbacks (in the front) were red with lace edging; prior to 1802 no turnbacks were shown. The bottom of the coatee was also edged in lace. Rank distinction was shown by types of lace and buttons. The breeches were of a similar material to the coatee, a light yellow cloth without ornamentation. The boots were high, covering the knees, and fitted with white metal spurs. It was usual to wear the black leather cross-belt from the left shoulder. For parades a silver cross-belt plate was worn. On active service the cross-belt hung from the right shoulder and a black leather carbine belt with a swivel and hook hung over the left shoulder, crossing the body. A black leather waist belt had a silver belt plate decorated with the Danish coat of arms in gilt. Black leather sword slings and sabretache with silver embroidered monogram *FR VI* were worn. The sword carried was the 1772 pattern with the hilt in brass, the scabbard being of black leather and steel. The carbine carried was the short rifled 16·8 model of 1807; like the pistol it was fitted with the so-called 'internal' flint-lock, made by

(Top to bottom): 15·5mm short rifled carbine, 1791; 16·8mm short rifled carbine, 1798; 16·8mm carbine, 1807.



(Top to bottom): smooth bore infantry musket of 1794; engineer musket of 1794; light infantry rifle of 1791 (a sword-bayonet was provided after 1801).

C. W. Kyhl in 1806, and approved in April 1807, made in the Kronborg Arms Factory.

B1 Denmark: Kongens Livjaeger Corps, Jaeger, 1807
With the threat of the British fleet off Jutland on 12 March 1801, volunteer corps were hastily formed. One of the first open to the citizens was the Kongens Livjaeger Corps (King's Life-Corps of Riflemen), recruited mainly from the middle-class youth. With General Von Holstein as its commander-in-chief, it was formed on 25 March 1801. The corps consisted of two companies under Captain Count Holk and Captain Von Stibolt. Although it did not take part in the battle of Copenhagen, a small contingent was stationed with a battery on Amager. After the battle the strength was increased to four companies of 100 men each. For every twenty-five men an officer was appointed, elected by the riflemen themselves. The original regulations for the uniform laid down on 15 April ended with the order:

> 'Everyone who is a member of the Corps must provide himself with the above-mentioned field-uniform, sabre, cartridgebox, knapsack, greatcoat and all matter to support himself. For this service in the corps, the King will provide him a rifle and ammunition'.

The greatcoat had a round cape with green tassels and lace, both of which could be easily removed to convert it back for civilian use. Pelisses trimmed with black fur were permitted for officers, and also the growing of beards by the men.

New regulations issued on 31 January 1806 increased the strength of the corps by 80 men; the officers were upgraded from Civic Guards status to that of the Militia. Minor changes of uniform took place: the parade-uniform for the riflemen was to be discontinued; officers were to wear the same czapka as the men; and gold cords and epaulettes were to be worn by the officers.

In defence of Copenhagen during the battle of 1807 the corps conducted themselves with great bravery, their casualty rate being the highest among the defending Danish troops, amounting to one quarter of their effective strength. After the peace treaty of 1814 this was the only volunteer corps which was allowed to remain in service. For purely political reasons the corps was disbanded on 21 July 1870.

Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, Marshal of France, Prince of Ponte Corvo. At the age of 47 he was made Crown Prince of Sweden with the name Charles John, and later took the throne as Charles XIV.

The Jaeger wore an unusual variation of the czapka, a six-cornered tall hat with parallel sides. It had a leather body and peak, neck and ear-flaps, ornamented with a green turban, ball tuft and cords. Non-commissioned officers wore a green cockade under the ball-tuft. The short (just below waist-length) jacket was dark green, with a black collar, lapels, pointed cuffs and the turn-backs in the front. A black leather pouch belt hung from the left shoulder across the body. The waistbelt of black leather was fitted with a brass buckle. Non-commissioned officers (Overjaegere) wore white cords and a gold epaulette on the right shoulder, and a black shoulderstrap edged with gold on the left. Grey pantaloons decorated with black braid at the waist were worn with plain

Hessian-type boots. Overjaegers' boots were fitted with a tassel. On the left-hand side a brass hilted sword-type bayonet (hirschfanger) was carried, with a green sabreknot for the riflemen and a white knot for N.C.O.s. A flat triangular-shaped powderhorn made from cow-horn was suspended from the waistbelt by straps on the right. All ranks wore the black cravat plaited and allowed to hang down in front. The rifled musket was carried by all personnel.

B2 Denmark: Jaeger Officer in Field Uniform
Prior to 1806 officers had worn for service dress a leather skull and peak helmet, with a leopard-skin turban contained by chains. It was surmounted by a fur crest and a green feathered plume. Their epaulettes were green, and their sashes yellow striped green. Under the new regulations of January 1806 the officers' uniform came closer in appearance to that of the men, with only minor differences. The officers now wore the czapka fitted with gold cords, and gold epaulettes to distinguish their rank. A gold sash with crimson stripes was now worn in line with the regular army. Grey pantaloons with a slightly heavier braid ornamentation at the waist were worn with the tasselled Hessian boots. Both the crossbelt and the powderhorn hung from the left shoulder across the body, the latter supported by a green cord. A stirrup-hilted sword in a scabbard of black leather fitted with brass mounts was carried on black leather slings. Both pistols and rifles were carried by the officers.

B3 Denmark: Jaeger Officer in Parade Uniform
Following the new regulations this uniform had these notable differences. The czapka, apart from the gold cords and flounders, was also decorated with gold cord at each corner, around the green turban, around the leather peak, earflaps and neck flap. The uniform was green, and the short black lapels were edged in gold lace and decorated with gold loops and buttons. Gold braid and buttons reached the waist. The black turn-ups in the front, the pointed black cuffs and the bottom of the jacket were all edged or decorated with gold lace. Gold bullion epaulettes were worn. A thin black leather belt edged in gold with a gilt two-bossed buckle was worn around the waist.

Swedish artillery troops, 1807. The figure on the left is a gunner (Kanonier) of the Vendes Artilleriregimente, who wore the tall round felt hat with the elongated false brim on the left-hand side, fastened with a yellow bow and button and loop of the same colour. The hat was surmounted by a white plume, the hat-band was brass. The single-breasted uniform was dark blue with dark blue facings, shoulder-straps, cuffs and turnbacks. The collar was white and decorated with two yellow cotton cords or lace bars. The single row of buttons down the front and those on the cuffs were in brass. From the left shoulder hung a buff leather cross-belt which supported a black ammunition pouch on the right hip. The waist belt was buff leather with a brass belt plate. The close-fitting pantaloons of dark blue were decorated with Austrian knots in yellow. Black boots were worn, fitted with silver metal spurs. The artillery pattern sword with the stirrup hilt in a steel and leather scabbard was carried.

The centre figure (back view) is an officer in the Vendes Artilleriregimente. The uniform was similar to that of the gunner with the following exceptions: the decoration on the white collar was of gold lace; the cross-belt was leather and gold lace and supported a black lacquered pouch decorated in gold and blue. The waist-belt was also of leather and gold lace. The dark blue turnbacks were ornamented with a gold grenade in each corner. A gold aiguillette was worn from the left shoulder, and a double gold stripe ran down the outside seams of the blue pantaloons. The sword supported by gold-lace slings was the artillery pattern in a black leather scabbard with gilt fittings. The sword knot was of gold lace. On the left arm was the white 'brassard', traditionally worn by all Swedish officers, in commemoration of the Palace revolution of 1772. A silver-knobbed stick was carried.

On the right is an officer of the Svea Artilleriregiment, the uniform being the same pattern as the other figures. The plume for this regiment was yellow. The facing colour was the same for the collar, cuffs and turnbacks, being dark blue. Gold fringeless epaulettes were worn. A gold-laced cross-belt supported a black pouch. Blue breeches were worn with high knee boots. The sword was straight bladed and worn in a frog from the waist-belt. (Knötel)

The gold-edged black leather crossbelt bore the belt plate of the Danish coat of arms. The pantaloons were green and decorated at the waist, down the sides and around the back with gold lace. The Hessian boots were ornamented around the top in gold lace and had a gold tassel.

C1 Sweden: Andra Lif Gard, Guardsman, 1807
This, the 2nd Regiment of the King's Life Guards (Gustavus Adolphus IV), was one of three such regiments, the 1st being 'Kongungens Svea Lif Garde and 3rd 'Kongungens Finska Garde'. After the Russians invaded and conquered Finland in 1808, the 3rd regiment was disbanded according to the treaty of Fredricksham on 5 September 1809. Prior to 1807 the guardsmen wore the black bicorne, but at this date the Swedish headdress, the 'kusket', was adopted. This helmet was peculiar to the Swedes. Made from black leather, it was tall with a rounded top and the left side of the brim elongated and turned up nearly to the top; this was ornamented with a

white brush plume with a yellow loop and button. The 'chenille' or bearskin crest was placed obliquely across the top of the hat. The metal hat band was adorned with the crest of Vasa with a crown above.

C2 Sweden: Andra Lif Garde, Officer, 1807
The Guards regiments came under the Varvade or permanent establishment of the army. These either occupied the many fortresses which surrounded Sweden, or were housed in barracks in various towns. Their status and pay was higher than that of the regular Line army. The total strength of a Guards regiment was two six-company battalions, each company consisting of 100 men; added to this was an attachment of about 100 men of a Chasseur company. Officers still retained the bicorne for certain occasions. In common with the practice of all Swedish officers the white 'brassard' was worn on the left arm.

C3 Sweden: Kongungens Svea Lif Garde; Officer, 1807
Being of the 1st Regiment there were certain differences of a very minor nature in the uniform of the officers, but apart from the facing colour these were essentially the same. The Chasseur company (mounted riflemen) had a green uniform piped yellow. They wore the kusket with a green chenille and green brush plume. The Chasseur company of the 2nd Regiment wore a similar uniform but with orange piping. As with the guardsmen, the crest of Vasa with the crown above was worn on the metal hat band.

D1 Sweden: Liv Grenadier Corps of the Life Brigade, Officer, 1813
The Grenadier Corps of the Life Brigade was formed in 1808 from the Liv-regiment Brigade's 'Latta' Indelta Battalion. The Indelta units were made up from the militia, a form of territorial service. Under the new Crown Prince's guidance the grenadiers were drawn from their regimental units and placed into regiments of their own, possibly augmented with the Indelta regiments within his new infantry organization. The uniform of the Grenadier Corps was similar to that of the other Line regiments. The kusket was worn, but with the following differences: the brim was small and did not have the elongated upturned left

Swedish dragoons and hussar, 1807. The two centre figures are an officer and trooper of the Westgötha Dragoons. Apart from minor differences these uniforms are very similar. The black leather helmet was fitted with brass ornamentation, with a gold cockade for officers with a gold button and loop. Other ranks had a red pom-pom and a yellow button and loop. All ranks wore the white horse-hair tail fixed to the comb and hanging down the back of the helmet. The uniform was dark blue with red collar and cuffs. The half-facing front was edged in white which continued down the front and along the bottom of the jacket. Officers wore gold epaulettes, other ranks had none. Around the waist was a wide yellow sash with cords and tassels hooked up on the right side. The breeches were buff leather and worn with hessian boots. The sword supported on gold slings was the standard regulation light cavalry type with a gild (brass for other ranks) and black leather scabbard, and a gold-sword-knot for officers (white for other ranks). The figure on the right (seated) is an officer of the famous Von Mörner Hussars. The black shako had a deep gold laced border around the upper part with a gold lace ornament in the centre; the white plume was affixed with a yellow bow, button and loop on the left. Flounders and tassels hung down on the right side of the shako. The peak was of black lacquered leather. The dolman was dark blue, with the same facing colour for collar and cuffs. From just below the collar to the bottom the dolman was decorated with gold lace. The cross-belt was of gold lace and leather and the barrel-sash, cords and tassels (which fastened up on the right) were in gold. The pelisse was also in dark blue trimmed with black fur and ornamented in the same way as the dolman with gold lace and buttons. Buff leather breeches were worn with gold-topped and tasselled hessian boots. The sabretache was suspended by gold slings, and had a blue background decorated with the three crowns in gold lace. The sword was all steel with a gold sword-knot. (Knötel)

brim, and the chenille was placed from back to front centre. The white plume, yellow cockade and button and loop were fastened on the left side. The Chasseur detachment had a similar uniform.

D2 Sweden: Kongungens Lif Garde Til Hast; Trooper, 1807
The Royal Life Guard was made up of six squadrons; like the Grenadier regiments it had a further attachment, in this case one squadron equipped as mounted Jaegers. The troopers wore the pale blue service uniform, and the yellow barrelled sash belt applicable to all dragoon regiments since 1795, as were also the three gold crowns (the Swedish coat of arms) on the sabretache, under the regulations of that year. The kusket was worn with the elongated left brim upturned, fitted with the chenille centre, from back to front, and decorated with cords. In the reorganization of the army under Bernadotte the kusket was replaced in 1813 by a shako.

D3 Sweden: Lifgrenadier Regiment, Officer, 1813
The cut of the uniform was similar to the other grenadier and line infantry regiments, now being

blue in place of the 1810 uniform colour of grey. The formation also followed that of the other line regiments. Earlier they had worn the bearskin cap with the red patch at the back, and a white plume worn on the left side. In 1813 this was replaced with the kusket, worn without the upturned left brim, the chenille being worn at right angles across the top of the hat. The white plume remained on the left side with the button and loop.

D4 Sweden: Kongungens Lif Garde Til Hast, Officer, 1807

The Royal Life Guard was part of the standing army, and had six squadrons, including a jaeger squadron. Each squadron consisted of 125 men. The officer is shown in full dress. The 'brassard' was worn on the left arm as a reminder of the Palace Revolution of 1772. The mounted Jaegers wore a uniform of similar cut but in dark green.

E1 Denmark: Hussar Regiment, Officer, 1813

The Hussars saw most of their service in Northern Germany. Many accounts of the various battles fought mention squadrons of Hussars fighting alongside the Dragoons and Line troops. To the Hussars goes the credit for killing the rebellious Major von Schill of the 2nd Regiment of Brandenburg Hussars, during the street fighting in Stralsund on 31 May 1809. Stralsund and Boden are but two of the battles in which the Hussars fought. Their uniform followed the general pattern of all hussars, the exception being the hat (Shachtelhue) which was a high black shako with silver bands around the top, the lace band going diagonally down the front – although regulations allowed the French-type colpack which was sometimes worn. The troopers wore a similar uniform with white cotton tape in place of the silver lace of the officers.

E2 Danish General, 1813

The Generals wore a special type of uniform when serving on the General Staff, this being in the national colour of red with the facing colour of blue. Epaulettes were of gold bullion with three silver bars. The sash was a little different from that of the other general officers. If the general was in command of a regiment he usually wore the regimental uniform with the general's epaulettes and sash. The black bicorne with the deep laced edge, white feather border along the top and white plume was still worn, whether on the staff or with a regiment.

This plate shows a group of Swedish Line Infantry soldiers wearing the 1807–10 regulation issue of uniform. The uniform was now much simpler in design and apart from a few regiments was now all of a grey colour. The lapels were replaced by a single row of buttons down the front. Collar, cuffs and turnbacks were in dark blue for all regiments. The lancer-type girdle horizontally striped in the national colours of blue and yellow was worn. Crossbelts, pouches and all strappings were in black leather. The tall round hat with the elongated left brim had for all regiments a yellow standing 'brush' with a loop and button also in yellow. Regiments were distinguished by the cockades worn in the front of the hat. On the extreme left is an officer of the Kronoberg Regiment, wearing gold fringeless epaulettes and a black waist-belt with a gilt buckle plate bearing the Royal Coat of Arms. On the left arm is the traditional 'brassard' for officers. Hessian boots were worn. The hat bears the Kronoberg Regiment cockade of a yellow background with a blue cross.

Centre left is a private of the Elfsborg Regiment wearing a grey greatcoat with a detachable cape, which also had the facing colour of dark blue. High black gaiters were worn with brass button fastenings. The hat cockade had an orange background with a red cross in the centre.

The centre figures (front and back view) are privates of the Cälmar Regiment. Their cockade had a yellow background with the vertical of the cross being blue and the horizontal arm being red.

Extreme right is a private of the Södermanland Regiment. No cockade was worn on the front of the hat. The uniform was dark blue with a yellow collar, cuffs and turnbacks. The leather equipment was of white leather, and the national-coloured girdle was worn. The pantaloons were white and worn with black gaiters to the knee. All regiments carried the bayonet attached underneath the black ammunition pouch; the muskets had red leather slings. (Knötel)

E3 Denmark: Officer of the Guide Corps, 1813

This corps was an essential part of the army. Its personnel were specially chosen officers and non-commissioned officers, who were trained for staff duty service. The uniform was red with black facing colour, and they wore a distinguishing coloured plume of yellow with a crimson top.

F1 Denmark: Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner, 1813; Trooper in service dress

This regiment saw most of its service in Northern Germany in the Auxiliary Corps, which was the Danish Division attached to the French XIII Army Corps under Marshal Davout. In command of the Danish Corps was Prince Frederick of Hessen and in command of the 2nd Brigade, in which this Jutland regiment served, was Major-General J. C. Lasson.

The helmet worn was the same pattern as used from 1795 to 1815, and a similar pattern to that worn by the Royal Life Guards. It had a black leather skull with a straight leather peak bound with metal, and a metal band above the peak over the front bearing the regiment's name. It bore a crest of black feathers, and the blue turban was contained by chains. The uniform followed the same style as the infantry, with the turnbacks in buff and the collar, lapels and cuffs in the regimental colour. The overalls were dark blue with a red stripe down the side and black leather strappings. The carbine was the short rifled model of 1807.

F2 Denmark: Jydske Regiment Lette Dragoner; mounted Officer, 1813

The total strength of the regiment on a war footing was four squadrons, each squadron consisting of 175 officers and men, but whether this figure was ever reached is not quite certain. Officers had their ranking shown on the lower sleeve, a system introduced under the army regulation of 1 August 1812. The jacket was the tail-coat with buff-coloured turnbacks. The horses were somewhat smaller than in other regiments of cavalry, but were chosen for their hardiness. The shabraque was crimson with silver lace embroidery, and the harness was of black leather decorated with shells. Owing to the British blockade and the financial problems of the country, the crimson material was gradually going out of use through lack of supplies.

G1 and G2 Denmark: Grenadiers, Oldenborgske Infanteriregiment

Originally part of the Danish Division standing by in Holstein, this regiment was ordered to Northern Germany by the King on 16 May 1813, there to be attached to the French XIII Army Corps commanded by Marshal Davout. The Danish Division was now called the Danish Auxiliary Corps, under the command of Prince Frederik of Hessen. The Oldenborgske Infanteriregiment I, II, IV and the light company from the III were part of the First Brigade under the command of Major-General G. L. Graf von der Schulenberg.

Group of Swedish dragoons and cuirassiers in 1807. The typical head-dress was the black bicorne worn in the fore and aft position, with yellow hat pulls at each end. Slightly left of centre the hat was decorated with a yellow bow with a button and loop, surmounted by a white feather plume.

On the extreme left is a trooper of the Scanian Regiment of Dragoons. The uniform is the 1798–1807 pattern, being dark blue in colour. The girdle was the lancer-type of yellow and blue horizontal stripes. Buff breeches were worn with high knee boots. A white leather belt from the right shoulder across the body supported the heavy cavalry regulation sword on the left. A waist belt under the girdle supported the sabretache. The buff leather carbine belt from the left shoulder carried the carbine from a large metal hook on the right. The horse furniture was a dark blue shabraque edged in yellow; the dark blue pistol covers were decorated with the three crowns in yellow.

The figure second from the left is an officer of the Scanian Dragoons. The uniform is similar to that of the trooper other than the material, and gold lace instead of the yellow cotton lace. Buff gauntlets were worn by all ranks.

The centre figure is an officer of the Life Cuirassier Regiment. He wore the black leather lacquered helmet ornamented with gilt fittings; the metal plate which covered the peak-piece joined the gilt crest, on which was attached a white worsted comb. The back of the helmet was also ornamented with gilt fittings which formed a neck guard. The uniform was of a buff coloured cloth with the collar, cuffs and turnbacks of dark blue. The steel cuirass was edged in gilt brass trim and gilt brass domed studs. In the centre of the cuirass was the Swedish Royal Coat of Arms in gilt. Blue velvet with a crimped edge (which showed) lined the cuirass. The shoulder scales of brass and leather which fastened on the front supported the cuirass. A gold-laced cross-belt from the right shoulder carried the sword, and from a waist belt under the cuirass slings supported the sabretache, both on the left side. High knee-length boots fitted with steel spurs were worn. The white 'brassard' was worn on the left arm.

The figure on the right is an officer of the Life Dragoon Regiment. He is wearing the 1807 pattern uniform with the single row of gilt buttons; it was dark blue, in the cut-away tail coat style. The collar, cuffs and turnbacks were in white. Gold fringed epaulettes with aiguillettes hanging from the right shoulder were worn. A gold-laced cross-belt from the right shoulder supported a sword in a frog on the left side. The waist was encircled by a narrow gold sash with tassels which hung down the left side. Buff coloured breeches were worn with high knee-length boots. The bicorne was worn in the same style as all Dragoon regiments. A silver-knobbed walking stick was often carried by officers. (Knötel)

The backview figure has the calf-length great-coat of medium grey worn during this period; the red coat of an earlier pattern was sometimes seen. The standard infantry equipment of white leather and fawn hide pack was worn. Grenadiers had an infantry sabre in addition to the bayonet. The feather was removed from the bearskin under orders issued on 8 September 1813, but restored later when the bearskin was replaced with the shako, on 12 November 1813.

The second figure is wearing the 1809 pattern red jacket, of which the cut was out of fashion with the rest of Europe.

G3 Denmark: 3die Jydske Infanteriregiment, Officer, 1813

This shows the uniform as worn in 1813 after the order of 1 August 1812 had been issued. This order forbade the wearing of gold or silver epaulettes and sashes, and a system of stripes and buttons to denote rank was introduced. The figure shown is that of a second lieutenant. Both blue and grey pantaloons were worn. The colours were carried either by junior officers or senior N.C.O.s.

G4 Denmark: Oldenborgske Infanteriregiment, Officer, 1809

The officer is wearing the 1809 pattern uniform; this was the period when both gold or silver epaulettes and sashes were customary. This uniform was worn at the battle of Stralsund during service in a combined Dutch-Danish force. It was due to the lack of both money and supplies (because of the British blockade) that the later pattern of uniforms lost most of their finery of gold or silver cords and epaulettes.

H1 and H2 Denmark: Holstenke Ryttere, Officer and Trooper, 1813

The uniform of the Danish Heavy Cavalry was similar to that of the infantry and the Horse Artillery. The officer's tailed coat and the trooper's short jacket had the standard flaps and turnbacks in buff. Collar, lapels and cuffs were in the facing colour of green. The black shako had a white plume with cords of red and yellow. On the diamond-shaped metal hat plate were the letters 'R.R.' for Rytter Regiment. The overalls were dark blue with black leather strappings; troopers had red stripes down the outside, the officers gold. The sword carried was the cavalry broadsword pattern of 1774, in the scabbard of 1786. The troopers' sword knots were black, while the officers had the gold and crimson sword knot. The pistol and carbine were the 1807 patterns. The shabraques for the troopers were red with a white edging, for the officers crimson with a silver edging. Parade dress for the officers was buff coloured breeches and black Hessian boots with a tassel.

Swedish twelve-pounder gun of c. 1790, cal. 12·2; an Augustin Ehrensvärd design with cradle and limber, it stands in the trailing position. (Royal Army Museum, Sweden)

H3 and H4 Denmark: 3die Jydske Infanteriregiment, Jaeger Company, Corporal and Trooper, 1813

During this period infantry regiments were formed into four battalions. The first two battalions were made up of veterans or the more experienced professional soldiers, the third and fourth from the militia (landevaernet), which had been stood down since 1808. A battalion consisted of four companies of musketeers and one of jaegere (riflemen); the first battalion had a company of Grenadiers instead of jaegere. Each company consisted of some 167 officers and men. The Jaegere N.C.O. and trooper wear the same uniform as the infantry with the exception of the distinctive dark green feathers and cords on the shako and the all-black leather equipment. The smooth-bore infantry musket Model 1794 was used after the Crown Prince's request for a lighter musket; a special sabre-bayonet, the 'Hirschfanger', was carried. The undress forage cap or 'bonnet de police' were often worn on occasions other than fatigue duties. White trousers were worn for the summer uniform.

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